

AMERICAN-SWEDISH HANDBOOK

VOL. III

CENTENNIAL EDITION

1948

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Augustana Institute of Swedish Culture

AMERICAN-SWEDISH HANDBOOK

VOL. III

CENTENNIAL EDITION

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St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, Consulate: Herbert Ernest Lockhart, Vice Consul, 87 Kronprindsens Gade.

NOTE: Consular offices discharge most of the duties and services in relation to private persons and local authorities of both countries. The Embassies are charged with the relations between the Swedish and American Government. Since there is no Swedish Consulate in Washington, D. C., however, the Swedish Embassy will also discharge Consular duties for the Washington area.

National Organizations

in the United States

I. CULTURAL

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The American Institute of Swedish Arts, Literature and Science was founded in 1929 by the late Swan J. Turnblad, publisher of *Svenska Amerikanska Posten*, who gave his property to a foundation which had as its program the preservation and fostering of Swedish culture in the United States. The palatial Turnblad residence has since that time been the home of the Institute. The institution aims in every sense to be a "Minnesota Center for Swedish Culture."

The Institute has built up large collections of articles from pioneer life, modern Swedish inventions, paintings, sculpture, glass, silverware, old musical instruments, rare coins, etc., and possesses a library of about 15,000 volumes.

At the present time the Institute has 530 active members. In addition to the regular activities, which include the monthly membership meetings and the opening of the building free to the public every Thursday afternoon (between two and four o'clock), except legal holidays, the Institute sponsors special exhibits of art and books and a continuous program of social functions, lectures, and study courses. A male chorus under the direction of Thure Fredrickson plays an important part in the cultural activities of the Institute.

The Institute is administered by a Board of Trustees elected at the annual business meeting and serving for five-year terms. The operation of the Institute is financed by income from membership dues and from downtown property. Regular membership fees are \$5.00.

The Institute publishes as its official organ a bulletin established by Dr. A. A. Stomberg in 1941.

Since July 1944, the *Bulletin* is issued in journal format. The publication is intended to serve not only as a messenger to the members of the Institute but also to become an organ for cultural exchange and mutual understanding between America and Sweden, the same purpose which the Institute, as a whole, represents. Material in the field of cultural exchange and immigration history are presented as well as letters and original documents, illustrating the connections between America and Sweden. Book reviews and notes about the Institute's activities complete the *Bulletin's* contents.

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

116 East Sixty-fourth Street, New York 21, N. Y.

Royal Patrons: H. M. King Gustaf V, H. M. King Haakon VII, H. M. King Frederik X.

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American Society of Denmark (Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab, Danmark Amerika Fond), Viggo Carstensen, President; Mrs. Annette Jerriico, Secretary, Fredriksholms Kanal 20, Copenhagen K.

The Icelandic-American Society (Islenszk-Ameriska Félagid), Sigurthur Nordal, President; Ragnar Olafsson, Secretary, Reykjavik.

The Norway-American Association (Norge-Amerika Foreningen), H. O. Christopherson, President; Birger Olafsen, Secretary, Tollbolt. 24, Oslo.

These co-operating societies maintain their own offices, collect funds, and appoint Fellows for study in the United States.

Local Chapters of Associates: California (San Francisco); Southern California (Los Angeles); Santa Barbara; Augustana (Rock Island); Chicago (Office); Cambridge, Mass. (Scandinavian Forum of Greater Boston); Minnesota (Minneapolis and St. Paul); Dana College (Blair, Nebr.); New York; Seattle.

The American-Scandinavian Foundation was established in 1911, when Niels Poulsen, A Danish-born manufacturer of Brooklyn, N. Y., set aside a fund "for the purpose of maintaining an interchange of students and teachers, and for supporting all other forms of educational intercourse between the United States of America, Denmark, Norway and Sweden." When Paulson died, the Foundation came into possession of property of book value estimated at about half a million dollars. This property deteriorated but has been reimbursed by private donors. The Foundation is administered by a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

Travelling Fellows. The earliest operation of the Foundation is the sponsorship of the interchange of students between the United States and the Scandinavian nations. Contributions for stipends for this purpose came generously from private persons and institutions on both sides of the Atlantic. In 1946 the Foundation placed 500 students from the Scandinavian countries in colleges and universities throughout the United States, with grants and privileges amounting to possibly one million dollars. At the same time the Foundation was enabled by the benefactions of its friends to send 30 American students to study with stipends abroad and "screened" hundreds of others, especially American veterans.

In 1948 the Foundation offers a number of Fellowships with stipend of \$2,000 for study in Sweden, including the King Gustaf V Fellowships. The latter were presented to the Foundation by the Swedish Government Cargo Clearance Committee, being the cash balance of the "Coffee Fund" after the war.

Applications for study in Sweden must be filed at the New York office of the Foundation each year before March 15th.

Publications. Seventy books have been published by the Foundation and thirty-five volumes of *The American-Scandinavian Review*. The *Review* is recognized in all English-reading lands as a periodical encyclopedia of Scandinavian information. The books are *must* books for libraries and include histories of Sweden and translations of *The Poetic Edda* and *The Prose Edda*.

Library Bureau. The Library Bureau of the Foundation in New York answers all questions. It sends distinguished lecturers overseas. It has arranged exhibitions of Scandinavian art in America and of American art in Scandinavia.

The Foundation invites all who sympathize with its aims to become Associates. Regular Associates receive the *Review* upon payment of \$5 annually, Sustaining Associates, paying \$10 a year and Life Associates, paying \$200 once for all, receive the *Review* and books currently published.

AMERICAN UNION OF SWEDISH SINGERS

President, John Hellberg, Sycamore Park, New Rochelle, N. Y.
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Director-in-Chief, Oscar Ekeberg, Conimicut, R. I.

The American Union of Swedish Singers was organized in Chicago in 1892. Its first national singing festival was held on "Swedish Day" at the World's Fair in 1893 before an audience of over 10,000 with Theodore Thomas conducting the orchestra.

In all, the Union has held twelve quadrennial festivals: in Chicago, 1893, 1905, 1924 and 1933; in New York, 1897, 1910 and 1926; in Minneapolis, 1914; in Worcester, 1929; in Philadelphia, 1938; and in St. Paul, 1946. In 1897 a selected chorus of fifty-four voices toured Sweden singing at the Exposition and at Skansen. Several such tours have been undertaken in later years, the most recent in 1930. Individual societies have also visited Sweden on various occasions. In this country the Union sang at the unveiling of the John Ericsson monument in Washington and had a prominent part in the observance of the Delaware Tercentenary in 1938.

The Union is composed of seventy choruses of 2,500 male voices. It is divided into four regional sections, each holding its own festival.

The official organ of the Union is *Musiktidning*.

THE AUGUSTANA INSTITUTE OF SWEDISH CULTURE

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The Institute of Swedish Culture was founded in 1940. It is a nation-wide, non-sectarian organization, and membership is open to any person interested in its objectives.

The Institute seeks to promote cultural relations with Sweden and a better understanding of Swedish culture, to encourage and extend instruction in Swedish, to increase the college and archive collections in the field, and to further research in the field of Swedish and Swedish-Americana.

The Institute has published three volumes of a reference book, *The American-Swedish Handbook* (1943, 1945 and 1948). Its official organ is the *Institute Bulletin*, appearing in September, December, and February of each year.

In 1945 the first session of the Institute's Summer School of Swedish was held at North Park College in Chicago under the joint sponsorship of the two colleges. The second and third sessions have been held on the campus of Augustana College. (See page 144.)

Membership fees are as follows: Life, \$100; Sustaining, \$10; Associate, \$5.00; Subscribing, \$1.00; Student, \$.50. Subscription to the *Institute Bulletin* is included in each membership.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCANDINAVIAN STUDY

President, Prof. E. Gustav Johnson, North Park College.

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Managing Editor of Publications, Prof. A. M. Sturtevant, University of Kansas.

Associate Managing Editor, Prof. A. L. Elmquist, University of Nebraska.

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The Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study was organized in May 1911 by a number of persons interested in advancing the study and teaching of the languages, literatures, and cultures of the Scandinavian North.

The Society is a national organization, having members in all parts of the country. One meeting is held every year in May. The first was held in Chicago under the auspices of the University of Chicago. During the following years the Society has convened at a considerable number of universities and colleges and with other cultural organizations. It now has a membership of approximately 1,000.

At these annual gatherings scholarly papers are presented and read, and plans are worked out for the furtherance of the cause for which the Society stands. For the accomplishment of the desired results the Society works along a number of lines, both for maintaining a knowledge of the Scandinavian languages and for promoting an acquaintance with the Scandinavian languages and literatures among Americans not of Scandinavian descent.

Of particular importance is the work of the Society in encouraging the introduction of the study of the Scandinavian languages in the schools and colleges. The organization is also attempting to improve the conditions that surround the teaching of these subjects by encouraging the preparation of adequate textbooks by competent scholars and in other ways.

The journal *Scandinavian Studies*, quarterly publication of the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study issued continuously since the founding of the Society in 1911, has during these years published many valuable articles of a technical or popular nature dealing with Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and Icelandic language and literature and related subjects, together with studies and reports on the teaching of the Scandinavian languages in the United States and many book reviews.

Until 1920 *Scandinavian Studies* was edited by Professor George T. Flom of the University of Illinois. Since that time it has been under the editorship of Professor A. M. Sturtevant of the University of Kansas. From 1915 to 1919 and since 1938, Professor A. L. Elmquist of the University of Nebraska has served as Associate Editor.

During the current year the editorial staff of *Scandinavian Studies* is being greatly expanded with a view to making the publication a greater force in the encouragement of the study of the Scandinavian languages. Recent additions to the staff as assistant editors are Professor Walter Johnson, University of South Dakota; Professor Sverre Arestad, University of Washington; Professor Richard Beck, University of North Dakota; Professor Stefan Einarsson, Johns Hopkins University; Professor Gösta Franzen, University of Chicago; Professor Jens Nyholm, Northwestern University; and Professor Erik Wahlgren, University of California, Los Angeles.

An outstanding new feature will be a greatly enlarged and comprehensive section of reviews and bibliographies. The plan is to cover thoroughly all publications dealing with the Scandinavian languages in Europe and in America.

The membership fee is two dollars annually, which includes subscription to *Scandinavian Studies*.

SWEDISH CULTURAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

(Svenska Kulturförbundet i Amerika)

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Cleveland Chapter: Mrs. Sara Anliot, President, 8262 E. Overlook Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

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Society "De Nio": Bengt Liljeroth, President, Upsala College, East Orange, N. J.

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Seattle Chapter: E. J. Vickner, President, 5521 12th Ave. N. E., Seattle, Wash.

Los Angeles Chapter: Ivan Benson, President, 2019 Dunsmuir Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

The Swedish Cultural Society was organized in 1910 in connection with the semi-centennial of the Augustana Synod which was observed at Rock Island, Ill., and for several years held its sessions at the annual meetings of the Synod. In 1923 the Society was organized on a broader and more inclusive basis and a new constitution was adopted the following year. The present constitution was adopted in 1946.

The governing power is vested in a board of directors, consisting of the president, the vice-president and the members of the district committees. One of the district committees acts as an executive board (usually the Mid-West district committee centering in Chicago), and the affairs of the Society as a whole are conducted by it.

The chief purpose of the Society is to work for the preservation of the Swedish language and Swedish culture among the Swedes in America and their descendants. Another important aim is to acquaint native Americans with Sweden and Swedish life and culture.

Most of the local organizations have public meetings every

month or every second month, at which the Swedish language is used. In order to aid these local groups in planning suitable programs, the executive board either provides lectures, addresses, films, slides and other program material on Swedish subjects, or gives information as to where such material may be obtained. Requests for such material may be sent to the secretary of the Society.

The last triennial meeting of the Society was held in Chicago on March 30, 1946.

The official organ of the Society is a quarterly journal entitled *Svenska Kulturförbundets Kvartalsskrift*, edited by the secretary and an editorial board.

Through the Society's connection with *Riksföreningen för svenskhetens bevarande i utlandet*, the members may obtain that organization's magazine, *Allsvensk Samling*, at a reduced rate.

The Society, together with the organization in Sweden, published in 1947 the book *Jag minns. Minnen från 1880-talets Sverige*, written by John L. Anderson and edited by the secretary.

SWEDISH PROVINCE SOCIETIES OF AMERICA

(Svenska Hembygdsförbundet i Amerika)

The Swedish Province Societies of America was organized in 1929 and incorporated in 1934. Affiliated with the organization are thirty province societies.

Its official publication is *Bygdearvet* which appears annually.

II. HISTORICAL

AMERICAN SWEDISH HISTORICAL FOUNDATION

American Swedish Historical Museum

Nineteenth Street and Pattison Avenue, Philadelphia 45, Pennsylvania

Amandus Johnson, Ph.D., Curator Emeritus

Marshall W. S. Swan, Ph.D., Curator

Officers of the Foundation: Ormond Rambo, Jr., President; William L. Batt, Samuel P. Wetherill, Carl R. Chindblom, Walter G. Nord, Dr. Adolph B. Benson, Vice-Presidents; Maurice A. Hogeland, Treasurer; Harold Barr, Assistant Treasurer.

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Committee Chairmen: Ormond Rambo, Jr., Accessions; Thornton Oakley, Exhibitions; Thorsten Sellin, Library; Walter G. Nord, Finance; K. Einar Seaholm, Property; Samuel B. Sturgis, Membership; Mrs. Edgar W. Kaufman, Women's Auxiliary.

Advisory Council: E. F. W. Alexanderson, Howard Hanson, Carl Milles, Carl Sandburg, Birger Sandzén.

Recognizing the fact that substantially all Americans have originally come to this country from some other part of the world, a group of farsighted Americans of Swedish heritage formed in 1926 the organization now called the American Swedish Historical Foundation. The basic purpose of the Foundation was to make better American citizens out of the millions of American Swedes by giving them a sense of pride in the accomplishments and contributions of their national group in the development of the United States. The educational means to be adopted were systematic exhibitions and publications.

Consequently, in June of that year work was begun on its first project, the American Swedish Historical Museum, funds for which came from some 20,000 Americans interested in Sweden. The cornerstone was laid by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf at the time of the Sesquicentennial in Philadelphia. At intervals during the succeeding decade several galleries were formally opened to the public. In 1938 at the time of the Tercentenary of the arrival of the Swedes in the Delaware Valley, the entire building was officially opened and dedicated. Since then it has become a national monument to a distinguished cultural tradition.

Modeled on a Swedish manor house, the museum contains fifteen galleries in which are shown the manifold contributions made to America by Swedes and Americans of Swedish ancestry. On the first floor two rooms are set apart for current exhibitions. Six to eight of these are held annually. Four galleries are arranged to show the chronological story of the Swedes in America from 1638 to the end of the large-scale immigration. The last two halls on this floor display the assistance rendered this country by her American-Swedish citizens in war and in the field of government. On the second floor are to be seen exhibitions relating the story of American-Swedish home crafts, women in public life, music, fine arts, architecture, manufacturing, invention and engineering. There, too, are the notable collections dealing with Jenny Lind, John Ericsson, and the Dahlgrens. The Museum is located in League Island Park, Philadelphia, directly across from the U. S.

Naval Hospital, and is easily reached from the center of the city by the "C" bus marked "17th-Pattison, Naval Hospital." The hours are 10-5 on week days and 1-5 on Sundays. Visitors are always welcome.

A second activity of the American Swedish Historical Foundation is to maintain in connection with its Museum two libraries, one a highly specialized research collection in which are preserved materials dealing with the Delaware-Pennsylvania colony and its background in Sweden, the other a large general library containing information on Sweden and, of course, the American Swedes. Both these libraries are open daily to the general public.

A third function of the Foundation is publishing. Since 1944 a *Yearbook* containing articles on various phases of Sweden and the American-Swedish scene has been issued. Since January 1947, a monthly *Bulletin* has also been printed for members and friends. Other books and pamphlets have been issued sporadically.

Annual memberships in the Foundation range from five to fifty dollars. Life membership is \$100. Fellow members pay \$250 and are enrolled in perpetuity.

AUGUSTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Rock Island, Ill.

President, O. L. Nordstrom

Secretary, E. W. Olson

Treasurer, Birger Swenson

Archivist, I. O. Nothstein

Synodical Historian, O. N. Olson

Board Members: F. M. Fryxell, Ira O. Nothstein, E. W. Olson, O. F. Ander, Oscar N. Olson, O. L. Nordstrom, A. T. Lundholm, Conrad Bergendoff.

The Augustana Historical Society was founded at Augustana college in 1930, at a meeting called for the purpose by Dr. Gustav Andreen and held March 12 at his home. Dr. C. W. Foss presided and was later elected the first president of the Society. Thirty-eight persons present signed for membership, and the number of charter members was 122 when the organization was completed June 19.

In the wording of the constitution, the object of the Society is to "collect and preserve documents, publications, correspondence, and objects of historical interest concerning the Scandinavians in America and the religious movements among them, especially the Augustana Synod and the Evangelical Lutheran Church in general; likewise to encourage historical research and publication." It is further provided that all files and collections to be gathered by the Society shall be the property of the Denkmann Memorial Library of Augustana College and Theological Seminary.

Through the activities of the Society, valuable material has

been added to already existing collections in the college museum and archives. Among these are a valuable collection of objects from the early Bishop Hill Colony. The files of Swedish language newspapers have also been supplemented by recent additions, and are now the most complete of this kind in the United States. Another important activity has been the erection of historical markers and memorials on the college campus. Dr. O. N. Olson has been appointed Synodical Historian and devotes full time to research and writing in preparation for the Centennial of the Synod. The first publication under this arrangement will appear in 1948. It will cover the history of the congregations up to 1860, and will be No. 12 in the series of publications by the Society. In cooperation with the Synodical Centennial Committee, the Society is preparing an exhibition on the Augustana College Campus of historical material dealing with the history and growth of the Synod. Articles and items made and used by the pioneers will be included in the exhibit. The Society invites cooperation of interested persons in the collection of material related to the history of the Swedes in America.

The annual meeting of the Society is held in Rock Island at the close of the school year. The membership fee is \$2.00 per year.

In addition to a number of briefer studies, the Society has published the following books and monographs:

T. N. Hasselquist. By O. F. Ander.

Early Life of Eric Norelius. Translation by Emeroy Johnson.

Augustana Book Concern—a History. By E. W. Olson.

Guide to the Materials on Swedish History in the Augustana Library. By O. F. Ander.

Swedish American Literary Periodicals. By G. N. Swan.

Letters Relating to Gustaf Unonius. By George M. Stephenson.

Life of Olof Olsson. By E. W. Olson.

The American Origin of the Augustana Synod from Contemporary Lutheran Periodicals, 1851-1860. A collection of source material collected and edited by O. F. Ander and Oscar L. Nordstrom (December 1942).

THE DELAWARE SWEDISH COLONIAL SOCIETY

Wilmington, Delaware

President, Dr. Harold L. Springer

Vice-Presidents, Leon de Valinger, Jr., Dr. W. W. Lattomas,

J. Pearce Conn

Secretary, Jeannette Eckman, 310 Lighthouse Road, Wilmington, Del.

Treasurer, John Weldon

Registrar, Elizabeth M. Bullock

Following preliminary meetings for the organization of the Delaware Swedish Colonial Society, held January 22, 1937, and June 9, 1939, the permanent organization of the Society was

effected March 29, 1940. The founders of the Society were Dr. George H. Ryden, Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, and Dr. Harold L. Springer.

The purposes of the Society as stated in Article II of the Constitution are as follows:

(1) To commemorate on the twenty-ninth day of March each year the establishment of the first permanent settlement in the State of Delaware, as well as in the entire Delaware River Valley, which event occurred with the landing of the Swedes on that date in the year 1638, at "The Rocks," located in what is now Fort Christina State Park in Wilmington, Delaware.

(2) To collect, preserve, and publish records, documents, and other material, printed or in manuscript, relating to the history of Swedish settlements in America.

By a recent amendment to the constitution, associate membership in the society has been opened to all persons, whether of Swedish birth or not, who are interested in its aims and purposes.

SCANDINAVIAN HISTORICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

Chairman, Prof. Edwin J. Vickner
Secretary, Dr. Sverre Arestad
Archivist, Prof. Charles M. Gates
Librarian, Prof. Charles W. Smith

The Scandinavian Historical Research Committee was established in 1942 through the initiative of Professor E. J. Vickner and Assistant Professor Sverre Arestad of the department of Scandinavian.

The purpose of the Committee is to collect letters, memoirs, biographies, and general material which will throw light upon the contributions of Scandinavian-Americans to the settlement of the Pacific Northwest and, in particular, the state of Washington.

SWEDISH COLONIAL SOCIETY

1360 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

High Patron, His Majesty, Gustaf V., King of Sweden
Honorary Governors, His Excellency Herman Eriksson, Frank Worthington
Melvin

Deputy Honorary Governor, Hon. Maurice A. Hogeland
Governor, Branton Holstein Henderson
First Deputy Governor, Colonel Robert Morris
Second Deputy Governor, Charles Sinnickson
Treasurer, Gordon L. Keen
Secretary, Dr. Amandus Johnson
Recording Secretary, Miss Gladys Peterson
Captain of the Color Guard, J. Truman Swing
Chaplain, The Reverend John Craig Roak
Counselor, Charles C. Norris, Jr.

Councillors, Dr. Arthur Adams, William L. Batt, Herbert N. Bayne, John Seymour Bioren, Alan Corson, Frederic Swing Crispin, John H. Friden, Edward Bioren Getze, Jr., Branton Holstein Henderson, Hon. Maurice A. Hogeland, Dr. Amandus Johnson, Frank Adams Keen, Frank Worthington Melvin, Hon. Lennart Nylander, Lars O. Peterson, Ormond Rambo, Jr., Dr. Francis J. Roth, K. Einar Seaholm, Charles Sinnickson, Sarah Logan Wister Starr, Dr. Samuel B. Sturgis, Dr. Axel Johan Uppvall, Isaac Crawford Sutton, Albert Duncan Yocum, Hon. Marcel A. Viti.

The Swedish Colonial Society was organized in the fall of 1907 and is thus the oldest American Swedish Historical Society in the United States. Chapters have been established in New Britain, New Haven and Naugatuck, Connecticut. Its object is to collect material about the Swedes in America, publish books on the subject and erect tablets and memorials to the memory of citizens of Swedish origin and to important events in which such citizens have taken part. The Society has erected a monument to the memory of Johan Printz and its officers have been instrumental in the erection of many memorials in the state. Its officers also supervised the excavation on Tinicum Island, the valuable relics discovered on the site of Printz Hall being preserved in the American Swedish Historical Museum. In 1945 the Society organized the Swedish Colonial Foundation for the purpose of publishing a large history of the Swedes in America in ten volumes by Amandus Johnson. Three volumes of this work are practically ready and one will go to press in the early spring.

During the 39 years of its existence the Society has published the following volumes on Swedish-American history and culture, most of these written by the secretary of the society, Dr. Amandus Johnson:

The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware (2 vol.)

The Swedes on the Delaware (1 vol.)

The Descendants of Joran Kyn

Lindestrom-Geographia Americae

The Instruction for Johan Printz

Where Pennsylvania History Began, by Henry D. Paxson

The Naval Campaigns of Count DeGrasse, from the *Diary of Carl Gustaf Tornquist*. Translated from the original Swedish by Dr. Amandus Johnson.

The Society holds an annual meeting on Forefathers Day (April 8th) to commemorate the first landing of the Swedes in America in 1638, and special meetings for the entertainment of prominent visitors from Sweden.

SWEDISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF ROCKFORD

George V. Perry, President
Alf O. Ahlstrand, Acting President
Marvin O. Alden, Vice-President
Herman G. Nelson, Secretary-Treasurer
Hilmer Borggren, Radio Chairman

The Swedish Historical Society of Rockford is an outgrowth of the Rockford committee organized to observe the New Sweden tercentenary in 1938. It embraces all the city's organizations, churches, lodges and societies with a predominant Swedish background and it undertakes to sponsor principally those events which no single group can or will undertake.

In the 10-year period since its organization, it has sponsored weekly or semiweekly broadcasts in Swedish over WROK, Rockford's radio station. Broadcasts during the past two years have been presented each Sunday from 6:30 to 7 P. M. Five thousand printed radio programs in the form of a news sheet are distributed every two months.

An important contribution of the society was its success in inducing the Rockford board of education to introduce classes in Swedish at the city's East senior high school. These classes are in their third year, the number of students ranging from 65 to 80 each year. An adult evening class in Swedish sponsored by the society drew 247 students the first year and 105 the second year. Each year the society gives a tuition scholarship to the best student in Swedish at the high school for the Summer School of Swedish at Augustana College. The recipients of this scholarship have been Viola Freburg and Mary Ann Olofson.

The society sponsors and maintains a Swedish museum at the Rowland library, furnished by the society with permission of the library board.

Also upon request of the society, the Rockford library board brought to Rockford as a visiting librarian Miss Kerstin Munck from Gothenburg, who did valuable work during a half year of residence in 1946.

The society sponsored the visit to Rockford of Minister Herman Eriksson from Sweden and also a visit by Gunnar Granberg of the Swedish Institute. Many other Sweden visitors have been its guests. A concert in Rockford by Miss Hjordis Schymberg, opera singer of Stockholm, and the Rockford appearances of Edvard Persson were also sponsored by the organization. The Swedish-American art exhibit of the Swedish Club of Chicago was shown in Rockford in June 1947 under its auspices.

The Swedish Historical Society was instrumental in organizing the Rockford committee of the Swedish Pioneer Centennial Association. Herman G. Nelson and Nils F. Testor represented it on

the national association and Mr. Nelson was appointed by Gov. Dwight H. Green to the Illinois Swedish Pioneer Centennial Commission, created by the legislature, which he now serves as vice chairman.

III. PROFESSIONAL

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SWEDISH ENGINEERS

Board of Directors: Arvid Lundquist, President; Tore Lundahl, Vice-President; Eric J. Pilblad, Secretary; John A. Berg, Treasurer; Henning G. Nordquist, Financial Secretary; Carl G. Erickson, Assistant Financial Secretary; James A. Leftwich, Editor; Tor F. Saverstrom, Eighth Member.

Trustees: K. Ivar Ekholm, Nils R. Johaneson, Eric A. Lof.

The American Society of Swedish Engineers was founded in 1888 and is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

As stated in the By-Laws, the purpose of the society is the promotion of the arts and sciences connected with engineering and mechanical construction, and of scientific progress by readings, lectures and discussions.

The number of active members is limited to 500 and at least three-fourths must be Swedish-born or of Swedish descent. Election is by unanimous vote of the Board of Directors.

At its annual meeting in 1926, the Society founded an award known as the John Ericsson medal. It is awarded in February of every second year to a Swedish subject or to an American citizen of Swedish descent in recognition of extraordinary merit in the technical or scientific field. The recipient of the medal for 1946 was Dr. Sven Wingquist.

The official organ of the society is an illustrated magazine called the *Bulletin* now in its forty-first year of publication. The present editor is James A. Leftwich.

JOHN ERICSSON SOCIETY, INC.

Honorary President, Herbert Hoover.

President, Col. Hans Lagerloef.

Vice-Presidents: C. B. Carlson, Emil E. Hollander, Axel L. Holme, Arvid Lundquist, H. Horton Nielson, Eric J. Pilblad.

Honorary Vice-Presidents: Lt. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, Hon. Bainbridge Colby, Dean Frans Ericsson, Harrie T. Lindeberg, E. Herman Magnuson, Frank H. Taylor, E. T. I. Thygeson, Ruth E. Wallgren.

Historian, Dr. Amandus Johnson.

Chaplain, Dean Frans Ericsson.

Treasurer, Carl U. Ackerlind.

Recording Secretary, Melcher Stamberg.

Secretary, E. T. I. Thygeson.

Honorary Members: E. F. W. Alexanderson, William L. Batt, George Bech, Thomas E. Dewey, Charles Edison, Henry Ford, Amandus Johnson, Olof H. Lamm, Frank Mossberg, Charles E. Rosendahl, Ole Singstad.

Directors: James A. Leftwich, Eric S. Ericsson, Raymond Hallander, Arthur W. Peterson, Charles A. Tonsor, Alden S. Condict.

The John Ericsson Society, founded in 1907, sprang from the American Society of Swedish engineers and many of its members continue to hold membership in the older Society. The original name, The Captain John Ericsson Memorial Society of Swedish Engineers, was altered in 1925 to its present form.

The stated aims of the Society are: To perpetuate and honor the memory of John Ericsson, advance the profession of engineering, and work for co-operation between the members of the profession in all countries, with special recognition of those branches of engineering wherein Captain John Ericsson's principal achievements were attained.

To promote and encourage historic research concerning the life and works of Captain John Ericsson.

To gather and disseminate information concerning his history and life.

To gather and preserve books, manuscripts, papers, and relics relating to his life and work.

To mark with suitable monuments and markers places of historic interest associated with his life.

To acquire by purchase or gift the title to, or the custody and control of, historic spots, places and locations which are connected with his life.

The Society's first president and founder was Gust Pers. Wern, who had been befriended by John Ericsson and had a feeling of deep respect and gratitude for the great inventor.

In recent years some of the better known achievements of the Society have been the designation by the New York State Legislature of March 9th as Monitor Day; the erection of a monument in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, in honor of the *Monitor*, its crew, and its designer from funds appropriated by the State of New York; the naming of a destroyer, the *U. S. S. Ericsson*, third vessel to bear the inventor's name.

The Society has gathered much Ericssoniana for the John Ericsson Room in the American Swedish Historical Museum of Philadelphia and also has a considerable collection of its own. The organization has in recent years contributed to Upsala College, Finnish War Relief, Red Cross, National War Fund, and Swedish welfare organizations.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN AUTHORS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

(Svenskamerikanska Författarförbundet)

Executive Council: Gustav Olovsson-Kallbo, President; Magda Måneskjöld, Executive Secretary, Box 123, Fort Hamilton Station, Brooklyn 9, N. Y.; Reinhold Ahléén, Treasurer; Eric Evers, Daniel Birgers, Ernst Rune, Linnea Forslund-Pearson, Vice-Presidents.

Swedish poets and authors who have made their names known in the literary book market in this country or in Sweden, through newspapers or other publications and records, are eligible to membership.

Membership dues are two dollars yearly for active members. The present membership is as follows: Active members, 42; Honorary members in America, 10; Honorary members in Sweden, 9.

An Anthology in Swedish (verse and prose) with members representing sixteen Swedish provinces participating, will be published in 1948.

The annual meeting of the Association will be held in California in 1948.

Letters of appreciation for patriotic services rendered throughout the years of war have been received by the Association from Federal Departments, Washington, D. C.

SWEDISH JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

(Svenska Journalistförbundet i Amerika)

President, E. Einar Anderson, 208 No. Wells Street, Chicago 6, Ill.

Vice President, J. O. Backlund, 912 Belmont Ave., Chicago 14, Ill.

Secretary, C. George Ericson

Treasurer, Erik Thulin

The Swedish Journalists' Association was organized in 1919. It has published a yearbook, *Bläckfisken* (1920); a booklet, *Svensk-Amerikanska pressen och svenska journalistförbundet i Amerika*; a Christmas magazine, *Julbrasan* (1943, 1944, 1945, 1946); *Vart Togo De Vägen?* by Rev. John P. Miller; and *En Vandrares Sång* by Henning Nelson. Scholarships have been given to students in the Swedish summer schools at North Park College and Augustana College.

IV. COMMERCIAL

THE SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE U. S. A

48 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

Honorary Presidents: Wollmar F. Boström, Stockholm; G. Hilmer Lundbeck, New York; His Excellency, Herman Eriksson, Ambassador of Sweden.

Honorary Director, Olof H. Lamm, Stockholm

President, N. R. Johaneson

Vice-Presidents: Wm. L. Batt, J. W. H. Hamilton, George N. Jeppson, E. V. Ekman, Sylvester J. Liddy.

Treasurer, J. W. Hamilton

Assistant Treasurer, Colin G. Hoyland

Secretary and Managing Director, O. G. Marell

Directors: Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman; Willis H. Booth, Dan-Axel Broström, Harold S. Deming, J. Elov Ericsson, Roy K. Ferguson, F. O. Fernstrom, K. F. Göransson, Torsten R. Hernod, E. S. Hoglund, Axel Ax:son Johnson, Einar Kumm, G. Hilmer Lundbeck, Jr., T. Lundgren, Ray Morris, A. J. Pagel, H. R. Salisbury, N. K. G. Tholand, Thomas J. Watson, C. E. Wickman, Geo. W. Wolf.

The Swedish Chamber of Commerce in New York had its inception on April 21, 1906, when at a meeting of leading men of Swedish descent in New York a committee on ways and means was appointed to prepare organization plans. On September 26, 1906, a second meeting was called and on the strength of the committee's report and recommendations, the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in New York was forthwith established by unanimous action of those present and a committee on constitution appointed. Preliminary by-laws were adopted on October 22, 1906. At the same time a Board of Directors was elected to serve until the first annual meeting in February, 1907. The annual meeting held on February 20 was adjourned until Tuesday, March 26, 1907, when the constitution and by-laws were finally adopted. In the meantime the certificate of incorporation of The Swedish Chamber of Commerce in New York had been approved by Supreme Court Justice F. E. Crane on March 13, 1907, and filed with the Secretary of State of New York on March 16, 1907.

Authorization to change the corporate name to The Swedish Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America was granted by Order of the Supreme Court of New York on May 7, 1915, effective on or after June 15, 1915. The Order was filed in the Department of State on May 13, 1915.

The Chamber serves as a link between the businessmen of both countries.

Through the dissemination of commercial information and inquiries, it creates business and acts as a spokesman for its members and the businessmen generally.

It makes representations tending to alleviate difficulties and

inequalities of whatever nature which are detrimental to the commercial exchange between the two countries.

Directly and through its members it promotes good-will and friendship for Sweden in the United States and vice versa.

It undertakes without question any mission or task having for its purpose the encouragement of an enlarged sale of Swedish products in the United States and of American products needed by the Swedish market.

It prosecutes and tends to correct unfair practices by representations to proper official forum.

It endeavors to keep the businessmen informed of important developments affecting the trade relationship between the two countries.

It serves furthermore as a help to the legation and consulates, relieving them of much routine work and special tasks which, were they to be taken care of by the legation or the consulates, would require additional personnel on their respective staffs.

Eligible to membership are reputable Swedish, American, and other persons, firms and corporations, and persons, firms and corporations of other nationality provided, however, that the number of the latter must not exceed one-fourth of the entire membership.

Only individuals are eligible to life membership.

V. FRATERNAL

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS

The first lodge of the world-wide organization best known as the I.O.G.T. was instituted in Utica, New York, in 1851. The Order was introduced in Sweden in 1879. The Grand Lodge of Sweden is now the largest one in the world, having a membership of nearly 179,000 in its subordinate lodges and juvenile branches. Ruben Wangsson, a member of the Swedish parliament and governor of Kalmar Län (province), is at present the chief of the International Supreme Lodge.

Four of the eight executive officers of the National Grand Lodge of the United States, I. O. G. T., are Swedish, including the N. Sec., Alfred Abrahamson, 1459 Boulevard, West Hartford, Conn.

A majority of the members of the I. O. G. T. in the United States are born in Sweden or are descendants of Swedish emigrants.

The following grand lodges in the United States still have a considerable number of Swedish-speaking lodges:

Grand Lodge of California—G. Sec., William K. Jeffs, 1558 Sinaba Ave., Pasadena, Cal.

Central States Grand Lodge—John N. Graff, G. Sec., 5654 N. Campbell Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Connecticut Grand Lodge—Alice M. Levine, G. Sec., 235 Fox St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Eastern Grand Lodge—Albin Johnson, G. Sec., 38 Main St., Southbridge, Mass.

New York Scandinavian Grand Lodge—Gustav Sandberg, G. Sec., 1567 Lexington Ave., New York City.

Northwest Grand Lodge—A. Bergsobranden, G. Sec., 2747 Clinton Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Tri-State Grand Lodge—C. W. E. Wallin, G. Sec., 305 Ave. F, Forest Hill, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Scandinavian Grand Lodge—Louise Bruse, G. Sec., 9513 5th Ave. N. E., Seattle, Wash.

The official organ of the I. O. G. T. in the United States, *The National Good Templar*, is published monthly and edited by A. Bergsobranden, 2747 Clinton Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. Individual subscription rate is 60 cents a year.

SCANDINAVIAN FRATERNITY OF AMERICA

Supreme President, Carl A. Peterson, 17 Rocky Nock Terr., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Supreme Vice-President, Magnus Freeman, 9515 Gravelly Lake Drive, Tacoma, Wash

Supreme Past President, Gunnar Morton, 5057 No. Winchester Ave., Chicago 40, Ill.

Supreme Secretary, Adolph Johnson, 11 Second Street, Brockton 6, Mass.

Supreme Treasurer, Carl W. Larson, 308 Ferry Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chairman of Law Committee, Walter A. E. Anderson, 740 Main St., Wal-
tham, Mass.

Chairman of Literature Committee, John Lindquist, 633 No. Main St.,
Butte, Montana.

Chairman of Auditing Committee, Robert E. Helgren, 20 Hazel Ave., James-
town, N. Y.

Chairman of Trustees, Thorsten Thorstenson, 326 Robert Ave., Rockford, Ill.

The Scandinavian Fraternity of America represents a merger of the following three organizations: Scandinavian Brotherhood of America, organized in 1894; Scandinavian Brotherhood of Montana, organized in 1900; and Scandinavian Aid and Fellowship Society, organized in 1888. The three organizations were consolidated under the name of the Scandinavian Fraternity of America in 1915.

The purpose of the organization is to unite fraternally all acceptable men and women of Scandinavian birth or descent, without regard to religious or political persuasion or affiliation; to provide ways and means for giving material aid to the members of their families when by reason of sickness, accident or

death they may be in need of assistance; to encourage science and literature and, through social gatherings and entertainments, to educate its members, and to promote and develop the best qualities of citizenship.

The Fraternity is divided into nine district lodges, 185 local lodges with a total membership of 20,089. Treasury balance and income for the three-year period ending January 1, 1947 were \$1,151,735.15. The amount paid out in sick and death benefits for this period was \$373,339.79.

The official organ of the Fraternity is the *Monitor*, published monthly at Jamestown, N. Y.

The conventions of the Supreme Lodge are held every three years and the district lodges meet annually or biennially. Officers of the Supreme Lodge and of the District Lodges are elected at these conventions by the delegates from the local lodges.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF SVITHIOD

Grand Master, Holger J. Rosberg, Room 1664 175 W. Jackson, Chicago 4, Ill.
Vice Grand Master, Eric Caleen, 4604 Longfellow Ave., Minneapolis 7, Minn.
Secretary, Otto Hanson, 205 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill.
Treasurer, Hjalmar A. B. Jonsson, 4913 N. Winchester Ave., Chicago 40, Ill.
Board of Directors: Arthur J. Anderson, Eric Anderson, Carl O. Carlson, Samuel Peterson, Bernard Johnson, Althea Berglund, Martin Bengtson, Joseph Sholin.

The Svithiod Order was founded in Chicago in 1880.

The Order admits to Senior membership American men and women of Swedish descent who are of good character and who are between sixteen and fifty years of age. It admits to Junior membership boys and girls of Swedish ancestry and under sixteen years of age. Recently a young people's fraternity, Iota Omega Sigma, has been organized.

A home for the aged, the Svithiod Home, and a club house are maintained at Excelsior, Minnesota.

Various forms of insurance and sick benefits are offered. Over four million dollars in benefits have been paid since the organization of the Order. Present assets reach a total of \$2,000,000. The membership is approximately 12,000.

VASA ORDER OF AMERICA

Grand Master, Carl W. Johnson, 3319 16th St. N. W., Washington 10, D. C.
Vice Grand Master, George Hedman, 43-45 45th St., Long Island City 4, New York.
Grand Secretary, A. M. Anderson, 25 Farmington Ave., Waterbury 70, Connecticut.
Grand Treasurer, Thorsten A. Akermark, 20 Seminole St., Mattapan 26, Massachusetts.
Vice Grand Secretary, Henning A. Johnson, 75 Laurel St., Manchester, Connecticut.
Cultural Leader, Ivar O. Wandell, 1336 E. Madison St., South Bend 17, Indiana.
Intendant for Children's and Youth Clubs, Mrs. Anna C. Stenberg, 449 West 123rd St., New York 27, New York.
Executive Board: Albert D. Ekegren, G. Siegfried Larson, Ellis F. Hillner, Gilbert Johnson, Henrik Voug, and the Grand Officers.

The Vasa order of America was organized in 1896, primarily as a benevolent society and restricted to men and women of Swedish extraction. The present purpose of the Order is twofold, fraternal and cultural.

The number of lodges is 408 with a membership of 52,260.

The financial resources of the Order on December 31, 1947, were \$2,352,483.12. The Order has besides its regular funds an Old Age Fund (Ålderdoms- och Understödsfonden) totaling \$243,696.33, from which \$18,262.39 was paid out in 1947.

A scholarship fund was established in 1946, from which scholarships will be awarded commencing 1950. For the past three years special scholarships have been granted to students in the Swedish summer schools at Augustana College and North Park College.

The official organ of the Order is *Vasastjärnan*, published monthly in the Swedish language, subscription \$1.00 a year. The editor is Olof H. Nystrom, 1661 Hollywood Avenue, Chicago 26, Illinois.

The Vasa Order has 62 children's clubs and 12 lodges in Sweden.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF VIKINGS

Grand Chief, Carl Segelstrom, 176 Woburn St., Lexington 73, Mass.
Vice Grand Chief, Erik Larson, 1311 Addison St., Chicago 13, Ill.
Past Grand Chief, Oscar Nilsson, 1719 Farragut Ave., Chicago 40, Ill.
Grand Secretary, Erik Thulin, 157 East Ohio St., Chicago 11, Ill.
Grand Treasurer, Allen Johnson, 3727 N. Monticello Ave., Chicago 18, Ill.
Attorney, Robert H. Olson, 111 W. Washington St., Chicago 2, Ill.
Executive Council: Nels Brandell, Carl H. Nelson, Algot Land, Mrs. Judith Tuveson, C. Henry Widegren, August T. Nilson, Mrs. Florence Anderson, Emil Johnson, Gust Mattson, Henry Carlson, Roy Carlson, Gust Magnuson.

The Independent Order of Vikings is a fraternal benefit society on a legal reserve basis, organized in the year 1890. Membership

is open to men, women, and children of Swedish birth or descent.

The Order issues benefit certificates for adults in amounts of \$100 to \$1,000, inclusive. Sick benefits are paid by local lodges of the Order in amounts from \$6.00 per week and up.

The Order owns and maintains a home for aged members at Gurnee, Illinois.

The official organ of the Order is *Vikingen*, published monthly, subscription 40 cents a year. The editor is Erik Thulin, 157 E. Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois.

INDEPENDENT ORDER LADIES OF VIKINGS

Superior Past President, Beda Alden.

Superior President, Dagny Swanson.

Superior Vice-President, Jennie Hokanson.

Superior Secretary and editor of *Sköldmön*, Hulda T. Johnson, 3520 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Superior Treasurer, Gena Johnson.

Superior Organizer, Eva Jacobson.

Superior Orator, Signe Lellinger.

Superior Marshall, Julia Carlson.

Ladies of Vikings was founded in 1904. It now has 43 subordinate lodges with a total membership of about 5,000. Membership is open to women of Swedish descent and to wives of men of Swedish descent.

Up to June 1, 1947, the sum of \$240,480 had been paid in death benefits by the Supreme Lodge, and sick benefits paid by the subordinate lodges totaled \$347,287.60.

The official organ of the order is *Sköldmön*, edited by the Supreme Secretary.

Swedish Information Services in the United States

AMERICAN-SWEDISH NEWS EXCHANGE, INC.

630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

President, Naboth Hedin

General Manager, Allan Kastrup

Assistant Manager, Holger Lundbergh

Executive Board: Nils R. Johaneson (Vice-President), G. Hilmer Lundbeck, Jr., Naboth Hedin, Allan Kastrup, Eliss V. Ekman.

The American-Swedish News Exchange was founded in 1921 with offices in New York and Stockholm. The first chairman of the Board was Hjalmar Branting. Dr. Börje Brilioth, now editor of *Stockholms-Tidningen*, served as head of the New York office until 1926 when Naboth Hedin assumed the post of manager.

As its name implies, the office serves as a clearing house for the exchange of news between the two countries. It also does research and fact-finding work for writers and publishers in the United States and answers questions about Swedish life and activities. One weekly bulletin and one monthly business news letter are distributed to American papers and organizations, etc. The Swedish-language weekly press in this country is served by a mimeographed bulletin in Swedish. Through its information service and a number of other activities, the Bureau has made a valuable contribution to good will and understanding between Sweden and the United States.

SWEDISH TRAVEL INFORMATION BUREAU, INC.

630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y.

Birger Nordholm, Manager

The Swedish Travel Information Bureau was established in 1921 for the purpose of promoting American tourist travel to Sweden. From 1924 to 1934 it operated in New York under the direction of the Swedish State Railways and was then called the Swedish State Railways Travel Information Bureau. Since 1934 it has functioned under its present name and is now again, as when first established, affiliated with the Swedish Tourist Traffic Association, a semigovernmental organization in Stockholm, Sweden.

The Swedish Travel Information Bureau acts as consultant to

the travel trade and the public in America on all matters relative to travel to and in Sweden. It also promotes such tourist traffic by means of advertising and press releases and the distribution of booklets, posters, and window displays. Other important functions of the Bureau have been to edit and distribute visual aids, and to assist American journalists, photographers, authors and lecturers in planning visits to Sweden. This has resulted in considerable press and motion picture publicity, many books on Sweden, and a great many lectures on Swedish subjects by professional lecturers. The distribution of 16 mm educational films on Sweden, produced by the Bureau, is now handled by Nu-Art Films, Inc., 145 W. 45th St., New York 19, N. Y.

Organizations and Agencies in Sweden

Concerned with American Relations and Interests

I. CULTURAL

RIKSFÖRENINGEN FÖR SVENSKHETENS BEVARANDE I UTLANDET

(National Society for Swedish Culture Abroad)
Teatergatan 4, Gothenburg

President, Axel Boethius.
Vice Presidents, Axel Jonsson, Sigurd Curman.
Treasurer, Ernst Falk.
Secretary, Åke Olausson.

Executive Committee: Axel Boethius, Ernst Falk, Åke Olausson, Axel Rinman, the Rev. Per Pehrsson, Carl Skottsberg, Bertil Krook.

Riksföreningen was founded in 1908 by Professor Vilhelm Lundström, who devoted a major part of his life to the promotion of the ideals of the organization. Vilhelm Lundström died in 1940.

The main purposes of the organization are: to create and maintain contacts with people of Swedish ancestry in foreign lands, without, however, encouraging any nationalistic tendencies; to collect and preserve books, documents, and works of art pertaining to the lives and achievements of Swedes in foreign lands; to bring to the people in the home country information and news from countrymen abroad; to spread knowledge of and encourage interest in the Swedish language and in Swedish art and culture. Among further aims may be mentioned the distribution of Swedish books, newspapers, and secular magazines, re-establishment of contacts with long-missing relatives and friends, arranging of Swedish religious services and Swedish lectures in foreign lands, acting as intermediary in the sending of food to countrymen in war-torn countries, assisting in clearing matters, etc.

The organization is wholly nonpolitical and nonsectarian. It enjoys no cash subsidy from the government.

The official organ of the Society is a periodical, *Allsvensk Samling*, issued monthly.

The Society has 132 local chapters in Sweden, 15 in Finland, and, in addition, approximately 30 affiliated with it in various countries, not including the United States, where its interests are represented by the "Swedish Cultural Society."

SVENSKA INSTITUTET FÖR KULTURELLT UTBYTE MED UTLANDET

(The Swedish Institute for Cultural Relations)

Kungsgatan 34, Stockholm

Executive Board: Robert Ljunglöf, President; Ragnar Sundén, Vice President; Sven Dahlman, Harald Elldin, Elof Ericsson, Gunnar Granberg, Gunnar Heckscher, Knut Larsson, Mrs. Ulla Lindström, Hugo Von Rosen, Erik Wettergren.

Executive Director: Gunnar Granberg.

Assistant Executive Director: Tore Tallroth.

During the interim between the world wars two bureaus *Upplysningsnämnden* and *Kulturrådet* functioned under the department of foreign affairs with the press bureau as their executive organ. Their aim and purpose was to promote cultural relations with foreign countries. In 1945 these bureaus were discontinued and replaced by *Svenska institutet för kulturellt utbyte med utlandet*.

The Swedish Institute, established in 1945, is concerned with cultural, social and economic relations with foreign countries. While its activities embrace all countries, they are largely concerned with American relations. It coordinates and supports existing information services concerning Sweden and promotes various new related activities. It co-operates with similar existing organizations in the same field and functions as a co-ordinating agency between them.

The Institute is governed by a council of one hundred members representing scientific, cultural, administrative, and economic interests. Half of the members are elected by industry and half by the government. The Institute is financed in part by governmental appropriations and in part by contributions from industrial organizations.

Among the specific activities of the Institute are the following: It administers the lectureships in Swedish at Harvard and Columbia universities and contributes to the professorship in Swedish at the University of Chicago. It has organized an extensive system of fellowships, most of these on an exchange basis. At the present time the Institute appoints fellows to seven countries and serves the interests of fellows from 13 nations in Sweden. In addition, the Institute organizes courses for foreigners in Sweden and for Swedes in foreign lands, arranges for exchange lectureships, promotes congresses, etc.

A reception center is maintained in Stockholm for foreign visitors who plan to study in Sweden. Here they are provided with information concerning institutions and courses and appropriate contacts are made in their behalf.

The Institute also functions as a bureau of information. Inquiries concerning all phases of Sweden's cultural, social, and economic life are given attention or referred to the appropriate agencies or individuals. It distributes films, phonograph records, articles, and publications dealing with various aspects of Sweden, and co-operates with other agencies in the preparation of exhibits.

The Institute has representatives in London, Paris, and Prague who function as cultural liaison officials in providing information, arranging educational tours, and aiding Swedish citizens. In the United States the Institute co-operates with the American-Swedish News Bureau.

SVERIGE-AMERIKA STIFTELSEN

(The Sweden-America Foundation)

Grevturegatan 16, Stockholm

Honorary President, H. R. H. Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf.

President, J. Sigfrid Edström.

Vice President, A. F. Enström.

Vice President, Östen Unden.

Vice President, The Svedberg.

Treasurer, C. Tarras Sällfors.

Secretary, Mrs. Adele Heilborn.

Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen is a private organization founded in 1919 for the purpose of promoting cultural relations between Sweden and the United States, chiefly by means of fellowships awarded to qualified Swedish young men and women for study in the United States. This activity is carried on in close co-operation with the American-Scandinavian Foundation, 116 East 64th Street, New York City.

During the World War no fellowships were awarded but Stiftelsen was instead actively engaged in making American culture better known in Sweden, sponsoring series of lectures about the United States, taking the initiative in an exhibition of American architecture in connection with its 25th anniversary, collecting books for American prisoners of war in Germany, and arranging lectures and collecting books for American internees in Sweden.

Stiftelsen has also sought to strengthen the bonds between Swedes and Swedish-Americans by sending out information about postal communications, arranging subscriptions to Swedish-American newspapers and periodicals as gifts to friends and relations in America, and in many other ways.

SWEDISH AUXILIARY COMMITTEE OF THE AUGUSTANA INSTITUTE OF SWEDISH CULTURE

(Svenska Stödkommittén)

Executive Committee: H. R. H. Prince Bertil, Honorary Chairman; Bishop Edvard Rodhe, Acting Chairman; Count Folke Bernadotte, Vice-Chairman; Elof Ericsson, Olof Lamm, Oscar Wieselgren, Mrs. Adele Heilborn, Rev. Robert Murray, Secretary of the Committee, Kommendörsgatan 26, Stockholm.

Upon the suggestion of H. R. H. Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, the Swedish Auxiliary Committee was formed on December 19, 1940. The purpose of the committee is to represent the interests of the Augustana Institute of Swedish Culture in Sweden, and to co-operate in its work.

UTLANDSSVENSKARNAS FÖRENING

(Association of Overseas Swedes)

Strandvägen 39, Stockholm

President, Erik Nylander.

Vice President, Hugo von Heidenstam.

Vice President, Hanna Rydh.

Managing Director, Bo Lindman.

Editor of "*Utlandssvenskarna*," Börje Wallin.

Utlandssvenskarnas Förening was established in 1938 to meet the ever-growing demand for more active safeguards of the interests of Swedes living abroad and for practical measures to strengthen the ties between them and the homeland by giving overseas Swedes their rightful share in the civil and social privileges enjoyed by Swedes at home; to draw attention to and solve other problems intimately affecting overseas Swedes; to look after their legitimate interests in various respects, to further their projects by placing information and other services at their disposal, and to provide financial aid for citizens returning to Sweden. The society also provides information concerning living and working conditions in countries in which Swedes intend to settle. A special department, Institutet för svensk utlandstjänst, has charge of this information service. The Institute is also prepared to serve in a similar manner Swedish citizens planning to return to Sweden.

In accordance with the rules at least two-thirds of the members of the Board shall consist of returned overseas Swedes. From and including the annual meeting in 1944, the President of the Association has been appointed by H. M.'s Government.

II. SOCIAL

THE AMERICAN CLUB OF STOCKHOLM

Grand Hotel Royal, Stockholm

Honorary President, Vacant.

President, Vacant

Vice President, Björn R. Edström.

Treasurer, Adolf Palmquist.

Secretary, Stig O. Olsson.

The American Club of Stockholm was founded in 1920 under the name of the New York Club, which was dissolved and transformed into the American Club of Stockholm in 1927.

The objects of the Club are to promote social gatherings among its members; to aid and assist members and their families in distress; to work for the strengthening of the bonds between the United States and Sweden; and to promote American customs and ideals among its members.

The Club, which has its own premises in the Grand Hotel Royal, is open from September to May with regular club dinners on Fridays.

THE AMERICAN WOMEN'S CLUB IN SWEDEN

Grand Hotel Royal, Stockholm

Honorary President, Mrs. Axel Ax:son Johnson

President, Mrs. Richard Wennberg.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Sten A. Lenander

Recording Secretary, Mrs. Bengt Carlsson.

The American Women's Club in Sweden was founded in 1911 by Mrs. Louise Woods Beckman with the aid of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. The members are all American-born. The aim of the organization is to bring American women in Sweden together and help them keep in contact with the country of their birth. Luncheon meetings are held once each month.

SVENSKAMERIKANSKA SÄLLSKAPET I STOCKHOLM

(The Swedish-American Society in Stockholm)

Vattugatan 20, Stockholm

President, Count Folke Bernadotte af Wisborg

Vice President, Sven Salen.

Secretary, Nils Berglund.

Treasurer, Lars Nordenson.

Svenskamerikanska Sällskapet was established in 1905 for the purpose of furthering social contacts and friendly relations between Swedes and Americans and a mutual exchange of information about conditions in the two countries.

The Swedish-American Society is doubtless the oldest continuously active organization of all those which have been formed in Stockholm in the interest of good will and understanding between Sweden and a foreign nation. The Society has acted as host and impresario during visits of large American groups and delegations. Its most important gatherings are on Thanksgiving and on the Fourth of July.

AMERICAN LEGION, POST NO. 1

Commander, Arne Nabseth, Virvelvindsvägen 19, Alsten
Adjutant, Nils Widstrand.
Treasurer, John Löfstedt.

The Swedish Post, organized in 1936, serves as a social organization for American veterans residing in Sweden.

III. FRATERNAL

VASA ORDEN AV AMERIKA

(Vasa Order of America)

District Lodge No. 19 Sweden.

District Master, Ragnar Wigström.

District Lodge No. 19 Sweden was founded at Gothenburg in 1933. Its purpose is: to constitute a uniting link between the lodges of the Vasa Order in America, Canada and Sweden; to initiate and further develop collaboration with persons of Swedish descent in America; to enhance and improve knowledge of those cultural values which are the joint possession of all Swedes and descendants of Swedes; to encourage the development of those good and noble qualities which are characteristic of everything Swedish; to create and maintain among the Swedish people an interest in the deeds of their American kinsmen in times past and present.

Lodge No. 452, Gothenburg, Gothenburg, founded in 1924.

President, Fritz Schéel.

Lodge No. 471, Vänersborg, Vänersborg, founded in 1925.

President, Eugen Väring.

Lodge No. 563, Mälardrottningen, Stockholm, founded in 1930.

President, Otto Kruhsberg.

Lodge No. 589, Stockholm, Stockholm, founded in 1934.

President, Allvar Krogh.

Lodge No. 570 Skåne, Malmö, founded in 1931.

President, Ove Ström.

Lodge No. 594, Dellenbygden, Delsby, founded in 1935.

President, Folke Rudolphi.

Lodge No. 601, Carlskrona, Karlskrona, founded in 1936.

President, Algot Svensson.

Lodge No. 602, Vasa, Sölvesborg, founded in 1937.

President, Axel Pearsson.

Lodge No. 608, Kärnan, Hälsingborg, founded in 1938.

President, Thore Lindblom.

Lodge No. 614, Kung Karl, Kungsör, founded in 1946.

President, Oscar Schellin.

Lodge No. 616, Christian, Kristianstad, founded in 1947.

President, Villy Jensen.

Lodge No. 618, Småland, Jönköping, founded in 1947.

President, C. J. Wiklund.

IV. PRESS

SVENSKAMERIKANSKA NYHETSBYRAN

(Swedish-American News Exchange)

Vattugatan 20, Stockholm

Managing Director, Mac Lindahl

Board of Trustees: Rolf von Heidenstam, President; Björn Randall Edström, Treasurer; Mrs. Anna-Lenah Elgström, Anders Hedberg, Mrs. Adele Heilborn, Nils Horney, Axel Jonsson, Olof H. Lamm, P. G. Norberg, Gustaf Sahlén, Sven Dahlman, Alfred Öste, Axel Iveroth, Sten Hedman.

Founded in 1921, the bureau through its New York office, The American-Swedish News Exchange, distributes pictures and news about Sweden in North America. The statutes lay stress on reliability and especially mention coverage of Sweden's cultural and business life as well as other aspects of Swedish social conditions. Since 1939 a daily cable service has been maintained between the Stockholm and New York offices.

The Stockholm bureau also serves as an information bureau in Sweden about American conditions by answering frequent inquiries from daily Stockholm papers. American journalists visiting Sweden also receive assistance in the way of information and contacts.

ASSOCIATED PRESS AB

Klara S. Kyrkogata 18, Stockholm

Director, Folke Palm.

The Swedish office of the Associated Press in Stockholm receives news from AP's European distributing center in London. In addition to daily news distributed to Swedish newspapers, the Stockholm office provides its subscribers with articles and reports by mail. Close co-operation is maintained with the AP bureaus in Copenhagen, Oslo, and Helsingfors for the exchange of Scandinavian news. The photographic service is administered in Sweden by AB Reportagebild.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

International News Service is known as one of the "Big Three" American global services, delivering its coverage of news and news features daily to every corner of the world. INS, now serving more than 1,200 subscribers with a total circulation of approximately 250,000,000, is known for its service of famous "by-liners," writers whose names and reputations are among those outstanding in journalism. They include such names as the late Damon Runyan, Bob Considine, Richard Tregaskis, H. R. Knickerbocker, Frank Gervasi, Paul Gallico and many others. Bulls Presstjänst, A/B handles the business interest of INS in Scandinavia. INS' Scandinavian correspondent is Ned Nordness, whose headquarters are in Stockholm.

UNITED PRESS, SCANDINAVIAN DEPARTMENT

Drottninggatan 10, Stockholm

Matz Lundquist, Chief correspondent for outgoing services.

F. C. O. Laudon, Director of services to Swedish clients.

The Stockholm bureau of the United Press was opened in 1939 although long before this date United Press news was sold and distributed to Swedish newspapers. The Stockholm office, which at the same time functions as Scandinavian headquarters for incoming services, serves the double purpose of sending Swedish and transit news abroad and of furnishing a United Press foreign news report to approximately 50 Swedish newspapers.

The United Press Stockholm office also acts as representative for the United Feature Syndicate and NEA.

In addition it should be noted that a majority of leading publishers of American dailies, weeklies, and magazines are represented in Sweden, to mention only the *New York Times*, *New York Herald Tribune*, *Time*, *Life*, *International*, *Newsweek*, and *McGraw-Hill World News*. *Reader's Digest* has since 1943 appeared in a Swedish edition called *Det Bästa*. Columbia Broadcasting System also has its special representative in Stockholm and broadcasts regular programs to the United States.

DET BÄSTA

(Reader's Digest in Swedish)

Sveavägen 77, Stockholm 19

Board of Trustees: Folke Bernadotte af Wisborg, Chairman; F. Wallberg, Olof H. Lamm, C. M. Fallenius, Anders Hedberg, Ture Agren.

The Swedish edition of *Reader's Digest* published its first issue in March, 1943. It is printed in Stockholm and its present circulation is about 250,000.

The magazine is substantially the same as *The Reader's Digest* in America, except for certain editorial changes made necessary by the fact that Swedish readers can not be expected to be familiar with American terminology, place names, and customs.

Det Bästa ur Reader's Digest is translated in Stockholm under the editorial guidance of Brita B. Hebbe.

The price per single copy is 65 öre or 7:50 crowns per year by subscription. Gift subscriptions to friends or relatives in Sweden may be ordered from *The Reader's Digest*, Pleasantville, N. Y. The subscription price for the Swedish edition is \$3.75.

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION OF SWEDEN

(The Carnegie Hero Fund)

Chairman, Holger Elliott

The Carnegie Foundation was created in 1911 by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who provided for the purpose an amount of \$230,000 in five per cent bonds.

In accordance with the express wishes of the donor, the Foundation has been established for the benefit of persons who, either voluntarily or otherwise beyond what may be deemed to be their duty, have by some gallant action in the peaceful walks of life risked their lives in order to save human life in Sweden or within Swedish territory, and also for the benefit of the wives and children or certain other relatives dependent upon such heroes of civilization.

The object of the Foundation is to grant a rescuer who has been injured or suffered loss, in case of need, a sum sufficient to avert the pecuniary consequences of the injury suffered, or to cover any loss that may have arisen, and in cases where the rescuer himself has lost his life, likewise in case of need, to grant his surviving dependents adequate support.

The Foundation is represented by a Board whose seat is in Stockholm. The board consists of eight Swedish citizens; in addition, the United States Minister accredited to Sweden is entitled to a seat and a voice on the Board.

American-Swedish Communications

SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

636 Fifth Avenue, (Rockefeller Center) New York 20, N. Y.

American Managing Director, G. Hilmer Lundbeck, Jr.

Passenger Traffic Manager, George E. Hanson.

Asst. Passenger Traffic Manager, Roy C. Samuelson.

Director of Public Relations, Earnest B. Bearnarth.

The Swedish American Line, founded November 30, 1914, inaugurated the first direct passenger service between the United States and Sweden with the departure of the *S. S. Stockholm* from Gothenburg on December 11, 1915. In a little over three decades the Line has carried nearly three quarters of a million passengers in its regular trans-Atlantic service, cruises, and the exchange voyages of the *M. S. Gripsholm* and the *S. S. Drottningholm* during the second World War.

Plans for a trans-Atlantic steamship line were first advanced by Wm. R. Lundgren in 1900, although it was not until October 11, 1913 that Rederiaktiebolaget Sverige-Nordamerika was incorporated for the amount of eight million kronor. Within a year stocks had been sold on both sides of the Atlantic, and leading shipping men in Sweden, including Dan Brostrom, its first president, and Axel Carlander, who took over on Dan Brostrom's untimely death in 1925, headed the new company.

Due to the first World War, service was slow in getting started. While the *Stockholm* made several trips during the war years many time-consuming delays were experienced. However, early in 1920 the Line acquired the turbin liner *Virginia*, renamed the *Drottningholm*, which, after reconditioning, entered the service on May 29 that year.

To accommodate the increase in traffic during the Gothenburg Exposition in 1923, the line chartered the Holland American Line *S. S. Noordam* which under the name of *Kungsholm* operated for nearly two years between New York and Gothenburg.

In the meantime the Line had placed a contract for the now famous *Gripsholm*, the first motor driven vessel to cross the Atlantic in 1925. The *Kungsholm*, also a motorship and built along the same lines as the *Gripsholm* but somewhat larger, entered the company's service in 1928, and became one of the best known cruiseships afloat. The *Stockholm*, after completing 98 round trip voyages, during which she carried more than one hundred and ten thousand passengers, was sold in 1928 to a Norwegian

whaling concern and ended her career as one of the many ships sunk during the Second World War.

In 1936 a third motorship was ordered, but shortly before completion in 1938 the ship was practically destroyed by fire. An entirely new ship, the *Stockholm*, was contracted for and finished according to the same plans, but the war prevented her release and she was taken back by the builders. She was subsequently bombed and sunk after the Allied invasion of Italy.

The *Kungsholm* was offered to the United States Government immediately after the outbreak of the war and officially turned over on January 2, 1942. As the U. S. S. *John Ericsson*, she operated as a troop transport in the Pacific as well as the Atlantic, and participated in the invasion of North Africa and other American battle areas until she was badly damaged by fire in the summer of 1947. The Line repurchased the ship from the Government and she is at present being reconditioned for use in the South Atlantic trade, chiefly to carry immigrants between Mediterranean ports and South America where she will join the *Drottningholm*, which made her last trip under the Swedish flag in February 1948.

For nearly two years after the outbreak of the Second World War, the *Gripsholm* and the *Drottningholm* were laid up in Sweden. In April 1942, the United States Government chartered the *Drottningholm* to carry Allied and Axis Diplomats and other nationals across the Atlantic, the first ship chartered for this purpose. She continued in a similar capacity for the British Government until the end of the war, and during many of her early post-war voyages made regular calls at Liverpool on her westbound trips to relieve the backlog of displaced persons and refugees anxious to reach America.

The *Gripsholm*, similarly chartered by the United States Government in May 1942, won the gratitude of thousands of civilians and sick and wounded combatants whom she carried safely to their homes again. For nearly four years, or until April 1946, the Swedish white ship with "*Diplomat Sverige*" prominently painted along the hull of the vessel, the three golden crowns of the Swedish American Line on her two funnels and the blue and yellow flag of Sweden, sailed with blazing lights across the seas in a humanitarian task that made the name of "*Gripsholm*" stand out as a symbol of happiness and peace. In a number of exchange voyages between the United States, East Africa, India, South America and Europe, the *Gripsholm* carried many thousands of men and women uprooted by the war, and the Swedish food, service, and treatment earned for her captain and crew, as well as her owners and Sweden, a fame that has come to no other ship. With the new *Stockholm*, the *Gripsholm* is now engaged in a regular service between the New York and Gothenburg.

A new motorliner named the *Stockholm* entered the Line's trans-Atlantic service in February 1948. The new ship, the largest passenger liner built in a Swedish yard, incorporates many new features for the comfort of approximately 400 passengers such as all outside staterooms, including the crew's quarters, box-spring beds, handsome, serviceable furniture, the latest in Swedish textiles and decorations. Comfort rather than luxury is the keynote of the 11,000 gross ton diesel-driven liner, built for a speed of 19 knots, assuring arrival the second Monday morning after Saturday departures.

Long-range plans include additional tonnage to supplement the two passenger liners and sixteen modern combination passenger-cargo vessels which make up the White Viking Fleet.

Tourist promotion from Sweden, taking full advantage of the expected increase in European vacation travel, is currently being stressed through the film expeditions sponsored by the Line. The films, all in color, will, when edited and sounded, present to American audiences the historical, industrial, scenic, and recreational attractions of Sweden and the other Scandinavian countries.

The Essay Contest on "The Influence of Swedish Settlers on a Community or Region" sponsored by the Line in commemoration of the Swedish Pioneer Centennial in 1948, is expected to bring to light valuable material concerning the contribution of the Swedish immigrant to American culture.

THE JOHNSON LINE

A. Johnson and Co., Inc.

630 Fifth Ave., New York 20, New York

The Johnson Line is operated by Rederiaktiebolaget Nordstjernan, Stockholm, founded in 1890 by Axel Johnson. His son, Consul General Axel Ax:son Johnson, is now president of the company with offices at Stureplan 3, Stockholm. The president of the American branch of the firm is R. K. Kinzel.

Since 1914 the Johnson Line has maintained a regular service for cargo and passengers between the West Coast of the United States and Sweden. The line now dispatches two sailings each month. The first two of a total of five new high-speed vessels, the *Seattle* and the *Golden Gate* are now in service.

SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM

30 Rockefeller Plaza 105 W. Monroe Street 1110 Rand Tower Building
New York 20, N. Y. Chicago 3, Illinois Minneapolis 2, Minn.

Every day of the week, big four-engine transatlantic airliners, emblazoned with the cross, crown, and colors of the three Scandinavian nations: Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, settle on the runways of La Guardia Field. In a scant 22 hours they span the Atlantic over the route of the Vikings, from Stockholm, Oslo and Copenhagen, via Prestwick, Scotland, and Gander, Newfoundland, to New York City.

The big planes, new post-war DC-4's, belong to Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS), perhaps the most unique airline in the world today, since it represents an amalgamation of the aerial resources of the Scandinavian nations for transatlantic operations. The company is literally an example of nations united for a joint enterprise and it represents the first truly international airline. For these reasons it has sometimes been called the "United Nations of the Air."

Scandinavian Airlines System is a partnership entered into by the Danish Air Lines (DDL), Norwegian Air Lines (DNL), Swedish Intercontinental Airlines (SILA) and recently A. B. Aerotransport (ABA), official government airline of Sweden, by which personnel, equipment, and operational know-how have been pooled to fly jointly the transoceanic routes of the carriers. Before the war, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden each operated independent airlines linking the various cities of Europe.

The European terminal of the airline is in Stockholm with alternate flights via Oslo and Copenhagen. The head office is in Stockholm.

The official language of the airline is English. Each Scandinavian flight crew member is required to speak English in addition to his native tongue, and most of the hostesses speak one or two other languages. All manifests and official papers of the organization are printed in English.

At the present time there are seven DC-4's in operation, SILA providing three and DDL and DNL two each.

The company has on order seven of the great Douglas DC-6 super-airliners at a cost of nearly \$5,000,000 with delivery of the aircraft promised for early 1948. Four Boeing Stratocruisers, the commercial version of the big B-29's, have also been ordered, with each of the three member airlines taking over one. The cost of each of these Stratocruisers is in excess of \$1,300,000.

The company has ambitious plans for expansion when new planes are delivered. It has been given Civil Aeronautics Board permission to operate out of Chicago and Montreal.

Travel Information

SWEDISH TRAVEL INFORMATION BUREAU, INC.

630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y.

1. *Passport and Visa Regulations*

Applications for United States passports should be filed with the United States Department of State, Washington, D. C., at the official passport agencies in New York City and San Francisco, or any Federal or State Court that has the power to naturalize aliens. Applicants for passports must present written evidence of having secured return passage from abroad prior to departing from the United States.

As of May 1st, 1947 the visa procedure has been abolished for persons travelling to Sweden on a U. S. passport.

Under the present regulations, an American tourist may stay in Sweden up to 3 months without any special visa.

2. *Steamship and Airline Service*

Transatlantic transportation may be obtained on Swedish-American Line, Norwegian-American Line and Gdynia-American Line ships or on the scheduled flights of the Scandinavian Airlines System or American Overseas Airline, all of which offer direct and regular service between U. S. and Scandinavia. Limited passenger accommodations are also available on modern freighters with frequent but irregular sailings from Atlantic ports. New York agents of freight lines operating to Sweden, include Furness Withy & Co., 34 Whitehall Street; Shipowners' Agency, 11 Broadway; Thor Eckert & Co., 19 Rector Street; Blidberg-Rotchild Agency Co., 80 Broad Street; Moore McCormack Line, 5 Broadway, New York City.

3. *Monetary Restrictions and Currency Equivalents*

The traveler to Sweden is allowed to bring not more than 99 Kronor in Swedish currency, plus \$500.00 in U. S. currency, in denominations of \$20.00 or smaller. Travelers' Checks, on the other hand, may be bought in unlimited amounts. The Swedish monetary unit is the Krona (abbreviated Kr., plural Kronor), subdivided into 100 Öre. Present rate of exchange—\$1.00 equals Sw. Kr. 3.60. Though the cost of living has increased by some 50 per cent since 1939, the buying power of the dollar is considerably greater in Sweden than in the U. S. Thus a double room with bath, at the best hotels, costs from \$5.00 to \$7.00 and three

meals a day in a first class restaurant approximately \$3.00. Transportation rates are low and equipment and service of a generally high standard. The railway fare, 2nd class express train, Stockholm-Göteborg (300 miles), is approximately \$10.00; Göteborg-Malmö \$7.00; Malmö-Stockholm \$11.00. Airline rates range about 70 per cent higher.

4. *Customs Regulations*

Travelers arriving into Sweden are obliged to declare kind and quantity of imported goods upon inquiry of a Customs officer.

All personal belongings, and a reasonable amount of gift items, are exempt from duty, with the following exceptions:

Tobacco: Duty free import is granted for 50 cigarettes or 10 cigars.

Food: Duty free import is granted for 10 kilos of rationed foodstuffs, and for any articles of food, intended for personal use, which are not rationed in Sweden.

Drugs: Licensed drugs can only be imported by a Swedish pharmacist.

Firearms and ammunition may be imported only upon special permission.

Cameras and film intended for personal use are exempt from duty, granted they are reexported.

5. *Clothing, Etc.*

Wintertime travelers to Sweden should bring regular business suits and heavy overcoats or furcoats. High rubbers and warm sport clothing are recommended, and formal clothing (dinner-jacket) might be useful. Average temperature in January (Stockholm) 25° F.

Summertime travelers to Sweden should bring medium-weight clothing, plus a warm overcoat for chilly nights. Formal clothing is not necessary. Bathing apparel should be brought, also equipment for golfing, tennis and fishing, if desired. Average daytime temperature is 70-80° from June through August, and slightly lower in May and September.

6. *Driving in Sweden*

In Sweden, as in Great Britain, the keep-to-the-left driving rule is observed. Driving is now restricted only by the shortage of tires and tubes, which are rationed. The price of gasoline (unrationed) is about twice as high as in the United States. The expense involved in bringing a private car across the Atlantic is about \$250.00 for freight and insurance, plus an import duty in

Sweden of 15% of the estimated value. This duty, however, will be refunded when the car is again exported.

NOTE: Under the present import restrictions, a tourist may *not* sell or otherwise dispose of his car while visiting Sweden, but *must* bring it out of the country again.

For a fee of \$35.00, the American Automobile Association (AAA) will issue all documents required for one-year's stay, including driver's license and registration. A deposit of \$100.00 with the AAA is required for the return of these documents, but, on the other hand, this procedure eliminates the necessity for making a deposit with the Swedish customs.

An international driver's license only can be supplied by the AAA for a fee of \$10.00. For further details and application forms, contact the AAA, International Division, 25 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.

7. Service Fees and Tips

Most Swedish hotels have adopted a service fee system with a sliding scale ranging from 25 to 12% on the bills, according to the size of the weekly or daily account.

Restaurant waiters are entitled by law to a minimum tip of 10%, which is as a rule not put down on the check. The practice in tipping taxi-drivers, porters, barbers, etc., is similar to that in the United States.

8. Rationing

Wartime rationing of some important consumer's items (i.e. bread, meat, sugar, butter and soap) has been continued, mainly to facilitate relief shipments to other European countries, and rationing of the following items has been resumed: coffee, tea, cocoa. Rations are adequate, however, and visitors will be furnished with necessary ration cards upon arrival in Sweden. For the sake of convenience, travelers are advised to bring a small supply of toilet soap.

American Swedish Cultural Relations 1945-47

BY THE AMERICAN-SWEDISH NEWS EXCHANGE

Sweden can bestow on foreign scientists no higher honor than the Nobel Prizes, and the fact that so many Americans in recent years have won so many of these internationally famous awards is ample proof of the high esteem in which Sweden holds chemists, physicists, and medical research workers in the United States.

To mark the birthday of Alfred Nobel, inventor and donor of the Prizes, a lunch was given October 21, 1945, in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York. It was sponsored by The American-Scandinavian Foundation in conjunction with the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm.

Several speeches were given during the luncheon. The newly appointed Swedish Minister to the United States, the present Ambassador Herman Ericksson, made his first public appearance on this occasion and Professor Harold Clayton Urey, who won the 1934 Chemistry Prize discussed the application of atomic force to a peacetime world. Professor Kenneth Ballard Murdock, of Harvard University, spoke on "The American Tradition," while Professor Reuben Gilbert Gustafson, chancellor of the University of Nebraska, had chosen "The Fellowship of Science" as his subject.

In 1946 all Nobel Prizes except that for literature went to Americans. The Physics award was given to Dr. Percy Williams Bridgman, of Harvard University. The prize for chemistry was divided among three American scientists. One half went to Dr. James B. Sumner, of Cornell University, while the other half was shared between Dr. John H. Northrop and Dr. Wendell M. Stanley, both of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research at Princeton, N. J. Dr. H. J. Muller, geneticist of the University of Indiana, Bloomington, Ind., received the prize in medicine and physiology.

The 1946 Nobel Peace Prize was shared between two Americans: Dr. John R. Mott, president of the World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, and Miss Emily Green Balch, of Wellesley, Mass., honorary president of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. In May the same year, Dr. Mott had received from Minister Eriksson in Washington a medal instituted by King Gustaf in connection with the 85th birthday of his brother, Prince Carl, for many years head of the Swedish Red Cross.

In 1946 a dinner was again given on October 21 in memory of Alfred Nobel. Crown Princess Märtha of Norway was given the Foundation's first gold medal awarded to the person who had made the greatest contribution toward strengthening the bonds between the United States and the Scandinavian countries.

The main speaker at the dinner was Dr. Harold Clayton Urey. Addresses were also delivered by Prof. Manne Siegbahn, representing the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm, and Dr. Albert Eide Parr.

In 1947 Americans again figured among the Nobel Prize winners. This time it was Dr. Carl F. Cori and his wife, Dr. Gerti Cori, of Washington University, St. Louis, who together won one half of the Medicine and Physiology award.

Other prizes and honors were exchanged between Sweden and the United States in the last three years. Professor Gunnar Myrdal in February 1945, received one half of the \$2,000 Anisfield-Wolf Award for the best books on race relations to appear during 1944. Dr. Myrdal's study is called "An American Dilemma: The Negro Problem and Modern Democracy."

In 1945, at the 350th anniversary of the reorganization of the University of Uppsala, an honorary doctor's degree was bestowed on Dr. Henry Goddard Leach, then President and Secretary of the American-Scandinavian Foundation in New York and former editor and publisher of the *Forum Magazine*. He is now honorary president of the Foundation.

Dr. B. Edlén, Professor of Physics at the University of Lund, in December 1945 was awarded the Howard N. Potts Gold Medal of the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia for his research on the extreme ultra violet rays in the atomic spectra.

Dr. Herbert Spencer Gasser, winner of the 1944 Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology and since 1935 head of the Rockefeller Institute in New York, was made a member of the Swedish Royal Academy of Science in 1946.

Professors Arne Tiselius and Einar Hammarsten of the Carolinian Medical Institute in Stockholm were made honorary members of the New York Academy of Medicine in connection with its 100th anniversary.

Carl Milles was one of twelve who were elected members of the National Institute of Arts and Letters on January 3, 1947.

Prof. Bertil Lindblad of the Swedish Academy of Science and head of the Saltsjöbaden Observatory was made an honorary member of the American Astronomical Society in February 1947.

The exchange along cultural lines, including study visits to the United States and Sweden, congresses, lectures, etc., has proceeded at an increasingly rapid pace and along many different fronts. Among the most important of such events in 1945 were:

A campaign to raise \$100,000 for an endowment fund of the King Gustav V Professorship in Swedish Language and Literature at Upsala College, East Orange, New Jersey, was successfully completed in the early part of the year. In less than two years the amount had been oversubscribed through gifts coming from all parts of the United States. King Gustav V in 1932 gave the institution his permission to use his name in connection with the professorship. Dean Frans Ericsson was appointed the first holder. It was announced that the fund would also be used for visiting professorships.

At about the same time a Scandinavian professorship at the University of California, Berkeley, was established for three years. The \$15,000 required were guaranteed by Messrs. Carl M. Friden, Fritz O. Fernström and J. P. Seeburg through the California Chapter of The American-Scandinavian Foundation. Assar Janzén, Assistant Professor of Lund University, was in May 1946 appointed to fill the chair for three years.

A commission of three Lutheran church leaders, representing all the Lutheran churches in the United States and Canada, went to Sweden in March to confer with religious leaders there as to policy and methods in aiding the spiritual rehabilitation of the churches in western Europe. The commission was headed by Dr. P. O. Bersell, president of the Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America, and the other members were Dr. Ralph H. Long, New York, N. Y., and the Rev. Lawrence Meyer, St. Louis, Missouri. On March 11 the American commission was received by the Swedish Archbishop, Erling Eidem.

At the end of May, William Kircher, field editor of *The Farmer*, a magazine of St. Paul, Minn., with a large circulation among the farmers of Scandinavian ancestry in the Middle West, left for Sweden to study recent developments in agriculture. The *Post-Intelligencer*, the leading local morning daily in Seattle, Washington, sent Berne S. Jacobsen to Sweden and other northern countries to make a first-hand report about the effects of the war on their inhabitants.

Professor Alrik T. Gustafson of the University of Minnesota went to Sweden in December on a Guggenheim fellowship to collect material for a three volume study of the great Swedish dramatist, August Strindberg.

In September the Swedish architect, Sven Wallander, who is the chief of the movement for co-operative apartment buildings in Sweden, visited the United States for the purpose of studying American housing. Mr. Wallander was sent by the Swedish government and was accompanied by two assistants.

In 1946 Sweden was visited for several months by a prominent

American author, Professor Hudson Strode, of the University of Alabama, who came to gather material for a book.

Earlier in the year Yale University invited Dr. Olof von Feilitzen, second librarian at the Royal Library in Stockholm, to assist in the purchase of Swedish books and do certain cataloging work during six months. The initiative was taken by Helge Kökeritz, Swedish-born professor of English at Yale, and a grant was made by the Swedish Institute.

Thirty-five Swedish civil engineering students from the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm made a bus tour of the eastern, middle western, and southern parts of the United States in July. Led by two teachers at the Institute, they observed the construction of dams, bridges, air fields, water works, sewage disposal plants, and other engineering projects.

Professor Carl Gustav Rossby of the University of Chicago, internationally famous meteorologist of Swedish birth, went to Sweden to serve as an expert at the newly founded Swedish Government Meteorological and Hydrographical Institute in Stockholm.

The first scholarship to an industrial worker was awarded on May 24 by The American-Scandinavian Foundation in Stockholm to Harald Gustafsson, a foreman at a factory in Södertälje. He received 5,000 kronor to study the manufacture of foundry tools in the United States. Yngve Möller of the Swedish Trade Union's Press and Information Service also received 5,000 kronor to study American labor organizations. Two young students of the University of Stockholm were given grants to attend an American University for a year, and in return two American students went to Stockholm. In addition, two students each from Uppsala, Lund, and Gothenburg were appointed, as well as one honorary student from each of these institutions.

Count Folke Bernadotte, a nephew of King Gustaf and President of the Swedish Red Cross, addressed the annual meeting of the American Red Cross in Philadelphia June 20. On June 22 he was the principal speaker at the Sweden Day observance in Minnehaha Park, Minneapolis, and June 27 he spoke in Hartford, Conn., at the 50th anniversary of the Vasa Order.

Henry Söderberg, Swedish Y. M. C. A. war worker, appeared before many American Y. M. C. A. groups, "Barbed Wire Clubs," and civic organizations during a three months lecture tour of the United States in the fall of 1946.

Also toward the end of that year three prominent Swedish visitors came to America. They were:

Professor Manne Siegbahn, Nobel Prize winner and Sweden's leading nuclear physicist, who attended the Nuclear Physics Conference at the Princeton University Bicentennial Celebration.

Dr. Gunnar Granberg, head of the Swedish Institute for Cultural Relations, who made a two-month study tour of the United States and Canada, and Professor Axel Romdahl, noted museum expert and art critic of Gothenburg, who came on a short visit to study the organization and management of American art museums.

The year 1947 witnessed an even more active intercourse between Sweden and the United States in the realm of cultural relations. A few of the main events, enumerated below, give ample proof of this.

Prof. Björn Collinder, of Uppsala, a specialist in Finnish-Ugrian languages, was a visiting professor for one year at the University of Indiana, Bloomington, Ind., where a Finnish-Ugrian faculty was inaugurated.

To study the application of isotopes to medical and biological research, Dr. Arne Tiselius of Uppsala University, chairman of the Swedish Natural Science Research Council, came to the United States in the beginning of the year. Drs. Per Ohlin and Sten von Friesen also came for atomic studies in New York, Boston, and Chicago.

A group of twenty American businessmen, scholars, and writers went to Sweden in the summer to study "the political, social, and economic development in Sweden after the war, and what the Swedes think of the reconstruction of Europe." The leader of the group was Dr. Jerome Davis. Among other members were J. Lionberger Davis, chairman of the Security National Bank of St. Louis, and Carter Higgins, a director of the Worcester Pressed Steel Corporation. A number of university professors were also included in the group.

The first official schoolboy exchange between the United States and Sweden was announced by Dr. Claude M. Fuess, headmaster of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He revealed that an international exchange had been established for 1947-1948 between Andover and Sigtunastiftelsens Humanistiska Läroverk at Sigtuna, near Stockholm. From Andover to Sigtuna went Edward D. Yost, seventeen, of Lakewood, Ohio. The Sigtuna school sent Jan Ehrenberg, also seventeen, of Simrishamn.

The first organized study trip to the United States for Swedish teachers took place in the summer. It was arranged by the so-called Swedish People's University—an adult education organization—and the American World Study Tours. Twenty teachers from various parts of Sweden came on a four-week tour aimed at giving them a first-hand knowledge of American schools and educational methods. One week was spent in New York, where they attended a series of discussions and lectures under the leadership of Dr. Per Stensland at Columbia University. On July 7

they went on a two-week tour of New England schools, colleges, and universities. Upon their return to New York July 20, they attended lectures at Columbia University and inspected other seats of learning there and also visited Philadelphia and Princeton. Professor Julian De Gray of Bennington College, Bennington, Vermont, led the group outside New York.

Prof. Bertil Ohlin, prominent Swedish economist and leader of the Liberal party gave the six Julius Beers lectures at Columbia University.

Dr. Sven Erik Bergh, then head of the Ljus Publishing Company, of Stockholm, was invited to lecture on book publishing in Sweden at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Four Swedish physicians, Professors A. Lichtenstein and A. Wallgren and Doctors B. Broman and N. Malmberg, attended the congress of pediatricians held in New York in the summer.

The University of Minnesota Board of Regents in May accepted a \$30,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation for the establishment of a Scandinavian study program. The grant is for five years. The study is to be directed mainly at modern Scandinavian problems and the position of the Scandinavian countries in relation to the rest of the world.

An agreement was reached between the Swedish Government Scientific Research Council and the Rockefeller Foundation for closer collaboration, which will mean that Swedish scientists will have much greater opportunity to continue their studies in the United States than hitherto. A representative of the Rockefeller Foundation, Dr. G. Pomerat, went to Stockholm to discuss the plans in detail.

W. E. Reynolds, United States Commissioner of Public Buildings, Federal Works Agency, paid a visit to Stockholm during which he inspected the new Söder Hospital, which he claimed has the most up-to-date equipment of any he had seen.

On their way to cover the meeting of the Big Four in Moscow early in 1947, a number of American journalists made a brief stop-over in Stockholm. The chief correspondents of the United Press and the Associated Press plus editorial writers for *Time* and *Life* and *Philadelphia Inquirer* went, among others.

Sister Elizabeth Kenny, known for her system of treating polio cases, visited Sweden in April.

Henry A. Wallace, former vice president, also visited Stockholm in April and delivered addresses while there.

Dr. Marshall Swan, curator of the American Swedish Historical Museum in Philadelphia, spent several weeks of the spring in Sweden visiting private and public galleries and conferring with museum officials.

Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr of Columbia University, educator and

author on religious subjects, delivered a series of lectures at Uppsala University on the invitation of the Olaus Petri Foundation.

Hubert Herring, noted writer on economic and political subjects and the author of several books dealing with South America, went to Sweden to gather material for a lecture tour in the United States and for a book about Sweden today.

Robert A. Jones, American photographer, went to Stockholm in May to make a series of photographs in black and white as well as in color of life in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

Wilfrid Fleisher, noted American newspaper editor and writer also went to Sweden in May to give a series of radio talks for the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Dr. Anders Westerborn, head physician of the Sahlgren Hospital in Gothenburg, came to the United States in April to study surgical methods at hospitals in Boston, Detroit, and Chicago. Similar research was made by Professor J. P. Strömbäck of Lund University.

Mrs. Elsa Olenius, Swedish librarian, who has charge of a children's theater in the Stockholm Civic Institute, studied children's theaters in America and reached an agreement for an exchange between Sweden and the United States of theatrical plays suitable for children.

Miss Ingeborg Långbers, Swedish teacher of weaving and textile designing in the tradition of native handicrafts, was engaged as a teacher in weaving at the School of Home Economics, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.

Several scientists and scholars came from Sweden to attend conferences and to deliver lectures. Among them were:

Dr. Carl Schlén, astronomer of Uppsala University; Knut Westman, Professor of History of Missions and East-Asiatic Religious History at Uppsala University; Hans Ahlmann, Professor of Geography at Stockholm University and a famous glaciologist; Göran Liljestränd, Professor of Pharmacognosy from Stockholm, who had been invited to attend the hundredth anniversary of the American Medical Association; Bishop Gustaf Aulén, of Strängnäs, who gave lectures in New York, Boston, Harvard University, and Augustana Seminary on the subject, "The Church, the Law, and Society."

Several prominent Swedish newspapermen also came to study recent developments in various fields in the United States. One was Dr. Herbert Tingsten, distinguished scholar and editor-in-chief of the Liberal Stockholm morning daily, *Dagens Nyheter*, Sweden's largest newspaper. Another was Harry Hjärne, since 1926 editor of the Liberal *Göteborgs-Posten*, Sweden's second largest newspaper. Other Swedish newspapermen visiting the United States were Edgar Malmström, managing editor of *Svens-*

ka Dagbladet of Stockholm, the country's leading Conservative newspaper; Eric Hägge, editor of the daily *Halland*, of Halmstad, and Nils Kjellström, former editor of the magazine *Se*, now on the staff of *Dagens Nyheter*. Dr. Edvard Thermanius, well-known political writer and associate professor of government at the University of Stockholm, came to observe recent progress in the field of political science.

In the field of music the most important developments in the last three years were the following:

A modern Swedish symphony had its world première in the United States on February 2, 1946, when the Houston Symphony Orchestra broadcasted the "Pastoral Suite" by the Swedish composer Lars-Erik Larsson over a number of NBC stations. The initiative to this presentation was taken by Henry Southerland, a Houston newspaperman, who on a visit to Sweden in 1945 acquired the complete score to the Larsson piece and donated it to the library of the Houston orchestra.

Karl Kreuger, Detroit Symphony Orchestra leader, conducted the Stockholm Concert Society on April 9 of the same year.

Seth Svanholm of the Royal Opera in Stockholm made his first appearance in the United States in a performance of Wagner's *Lohengrin* in Portland, Oregon, in the fall of 1946. In November he began his engagement for ten performances at the Metropolitan Opera in New York.

When Mme. Hjordis Schymberg made her debut as Susanna in "The Marriage of Figaro" at the Metropolitan, in February 1947, she was the fifth singer from the Royal Opera in Stockholm to appear at the Metropolitan during the season 1946-47. The four others were Torsten Ralf, Set Svanholm, Jussi Björling, and Joel Berglund.

Erich Leinsdorf, guest conductor of the Chicago Opera Company, sailed for Europe on December 20, 1946, for a series of concert engagements in the Netherlands, Austria and the Scandinavian countries.

Greta Skoog, Swedish mezzo soprano, made her New York debut on March 14, 1947, in Times Hall.

A chorus of 40 singers from the University of Lund made a concert tour of the Eastern and Middle Western states during May and June, 1947, under the auspices of the American Union of Swedish Singers. Director was Dr. Josef Hedar, composer and organist.

Miss Judith Sander, American concert artist, appeared at the Stockholm Concert Hall March 17, 1947, in a program of German, French, and English songs, as well as some Negro spirituals.

Miss Christine Lindberg, a native of Texas, was engaged by the Swedish Royal Opera in Stockholm and appeared in the fall of

1947, thus reversing the tide which for so long has brought singers from Stockholm to New York. Miss Lindberg is a pupil of Mme. Karin Branzell.

The Svithiod Singing Club of Chicago made a concert tour of Sweden in the summer of 1947 and was also heard over the radio. The director was Henry Elmlund. The Swedish Christian Male Choir, also of Chicago, toured Sweden the same summer under the direction of William Nordin.

In the realm of films, American motion pictures again proved to be by far the most popular in Sweden.

In 1946 Paramount and Fox sent cameramen to Sweden to record in color film how the Swedish people live and work and what they produce. The Paramount photographer arrived in March and two representatives from Twentieth Century-Fox Film Company in May.

Viveca Lindfors, twenty-five year old Swedish screen star, signed a contract with Warner Brothers. She came to New York in March 1946.

Edvard Persson, popular Swedish screen comedian, visited the United States in the summer of 1946 and gave a number of song recitals in Swedish centers. He also took part in the making of the first Swedish feature film to be produced in the United States.

Frank Sundström, young character actor of the Swedish stage and screen, in 1947 played the leading role in a film based on the life of Tschaikowsky, which was made in Hollywood.

The Swedish film, Torment, which in 1946 won the Grand Prix at the International Film Festival in Cannes, France, had its American première April 21, 1947, in New York, and was enthusiastically received by press and public.

Ray Fernstrom, Hollywood cameraman, made several films about Sweden in 1947. Among his subjects was the Swedish family observance of Christmas.

America's interest in Swedish art, both liberal and applied, found many expressions during the last three years.

Thus under the auspices of The American-Scandinavian Foundation, a collection of Swedish wartime cartoons was shown at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, at Laramie, Wyoming, and several other places.

The noted Swedish cameraman, K. W. Gullers, exhibited a number of his best photographs under the title, "Sweden—A Workshop of Democracy." The exhibit opened in Rockefeller Center in New York and afterward toured several American cities.

An exhibition of more than 300 photographs, called "Swedish Architecture and Industrial Arts, 1940-1945," was collected and arranged early in 1945 by The American-Swedish News Ex-

change. It opened at the Architectural League in New York and later twice crossed the continent on a continuous and highly successful tour which lasted over two years. Among the many cities visited were Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., Minneapolis, Chicago, Oberlin, Ohio, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Indianapolis, Auburn, N. Y., Lansing, Mich., Rock Island, Ill., Lindsborg and Salina, Kansas, and Colorado Springs, Colo. At the end of the tour the photographs were donated to the permanent collection of the American Swedish Historical Museum in Philadelphia.

Another exhibition, also sponsored by the News Exchange, was one of "Modern Swedish Poster Art," which in 1946 and 1947 was shown in two places in New York, in Wilmington, Del., Ottawa, Canada, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh.

Puck Stocklassa, a young Swedish sculptor, exhibited more than thirty pieces of his works in New York in the spring 1947.

An exhibition of photographic portraits in color by Benno Movin-Hermes of Stockholm, executed according to his own method, was shown at the Architectural League in New York from Sept. 15 to Sept. 27, 1947, and later for two weeks in Boston.

A representative exhibition of Swedish contemporary arts was held at the Worcester Art Museum, in Worcester, Mass., during October 1947. The articles were selected in Sweden by Mrs. Walter E. Werber, a member of the museum staff, and assembled through the co-operation of the Swedish Institute in Stockholm. The major part of the exhibition was devoted to a display of hand-woven and hand-printed textiles. Many of these, as well as pieces of furniture, glass and ceramics, were contributed by Nordiska Kompaniet, the Stockholm department store, which maintains its own textile studio and furniture designing and manufacturing department. Pottery from Gustavsberg and Rörstrand was also shown, as well as glass from Orrefors, Kosta, Strömbergshyttan, and Reijmyre. In addition, there was on view a collection of fifty drawings made by children of the Swedish public schools, loaned by the National Museum in Stockholm.

Of great importance in the realm of education was the inauguration of special courses at the University of Stockholm, primarily designed to meet the needs of American veterans studying abroad under the "G. I. Bill of Rights." These courses began February 18, 1947, with fifty-six participants from twenty-six States in the Union. The preparations in the United States were made by the Department of State and the Veterans' Administration, in co-operation with the Swedish Embassy. For the fall and winter, 1947-1948, new courses were offered, both in Stockholm and at the University of Gothenburg.

During the summer forty University of Minnesota students

went to Europe for a two-month study of conditions in several countries. The group going to Sweden studied the development of the co-operative movement, Sweden's foreign policy, and its commercial structure. Miss Lilly Lorenzen was in charge of the group.

Stanley T. Williams, Sterling Professor of American Literature at Yale University and ex-chairman of the English Department, gave a course of lectures in the spring of 1948 at Uppsala University on the great American writers of the nineteenth century. The visit was financed with a part of the \$50,000 donation to Uppsala University made in December 1947 by D. S. Gottesman, New York merchant, in recognition of the help Sweden gave to Jewish refugees during and after the Second World War. In addition to this donation, Mr. Gottesman made a further grant to Uppsala University of \$2,000 for a scholarship to enable a Swedish student to carry on studies in the English language and American literature in an American university for one year.

In the meantime, courses in Scandinavian languages at American colleges and universities were attended by an increasing number of students—in 1946 by not less than 1,760, according to a research by Drs. Gösta Franzen and Hedin Bronner of the University of Chicago. Those who specialized in some subject dealing with Scandinavian culture numbered 526. The number of universities in the United States which offered Scandinavian courses in the fall of 1946 was twenty-four, while the corresponding figure for 1939-1940 was twenty. At Harvard there were at the beginning of 1948 forty-nine students, more than ever before, taking courses in Swedish or courses dealing with Swedish subjects. Practically none of these participants were of Swedish descent, and chose these subjects for educational rather than for sentimental reasons.

The magnificent work which the American-Scandinavian Foundation has carried on ever since 1911, through two World Wars, continues unabated. Every year the Foundation—and its sister organization in Stockholm, the Sweden America Foundation—award a number of scholarships for study in the United States and Sweden, thus contributing enormously toward a continued better understanding between the two countries. Recently four new fellowships for study in Sweden, named in honor of King Gustaf, were offered for the 1948-1949 academic year by the Foundation. They are worth \$2,000 each and will provide four American college youths an opportunity to pursue any line of study they choose, provided they show enough proficiency in Swedish to make practical use of the language. The money for these grants was derived from a surplus from the shipment of gift packages of coffee, tea, rice, and other commodities from Americans to their

friends in Sweden during the war. The shipments were handled by the Swedish Government Cargo Clearance Committee, established here during the war for the main purpose of buying supplies which Sweden lacked.

THE UNITED STATES-SWEDEN FRIENDSHIP CLUB

By ANNY K. MATSSON, *Secretary*

In the summer of 1943, the United States-Sweden Friendship Club was formed through the "Children's Hour" column in the Swedish-American newspaper *Svea*. Its editor, Anny K. Mattsson, had conceived the idea through letters received from young people in all parts of the United States and Canada interested in a more intimate contact with the youth in the land of their parents, grandparents or forefathers. Due to World War II it was then impossible to obtain any direct contact, and, instead an indirect contact was established through small news items about "Our Swedish Cousins" which was added to the weekly column "Children's Hour." This was made possible with the help of such cultural organizations as the Swedish Information Bureau, the Swedish Travel Information Bureau, the Swedish-American Line and the American-Swedish News Exchange. Lectures about "Swedish Youth" were held by Anny K. Mattsson in various schools, churches and clubs and exhibits were held in the youth divisions of the public libraries on the same subject.

When the war ended in 1945, Anny K. Mattsson sailed on the first peace boat to Sweden to further establish this contact between the youth of the two nations. Riksföreningen för Svenskhetens Bevarande i Utlandet (National Society for Swedish Culture Abroad) became the sponsor of the club. To date more than 12,000 young people in Sweden and the United States are exchanging letters.

The Swedish Radiotjänst became interested and gave time for a short wave program every other Saturday. Since March 1946 the "Friendship Meeting of the Air" has become an institution that has strengthened the chain of friendship between the youth of Sweden and those of other lands, so that now there are members in all parts of the world.

Another phase of the "Friendship Club" has been to conduct "Friendship Letter" contests among Swedish Scouts who wrote "Friendship Letters" to unknown American Scouts, the best being awarded prizes from the American Scouts. All letters were sent to scouts in America after the contests ended to establish a letter-exchange between the two.

The future plans of the "Friendship Club" are to conduct further "Friendship Letter" contests among the Swedish young people to be sent to American youth. Also exhibits are being planned on "American Youth in Sweden" and "Swedish Youth in the United States" and other lands.

Anyone interested in becoming a member of this club, which has no fees or dues, only a sincere desire to establish friendship between Swedish youth and those of other nations, is invited to write to: Friendship Club, Box 3013, Gothenburg, Sweden, stating age and interests.

The Nobel Prizes

The Nobel Prizes are derived from the income from a fund bequeathed by the Swedish capitalist and inventor, Alfred Nobel.

The prizes are awarded under the provisions of the will of the testator "to those persons who have contributed most materially to the benefit of mankind during the year immediately preceding. The interest is divided into five equal amounts and apportioned as follows: One share to the person who has made the most important discovery or invention in the domain of physics; one share to the person who has made the most important chemical discovery or improvement; one share to the person who has made the most important discovery in the domain of physiology or medicine; one share to the person who has produced in the field of literature the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency; and finally, one share to the person who has done most to promote the fraternity of nations and the abolition or diminution of standing armies and the formation and increase of peace congresses."

The Prize-awarding institutions are:

The Swedish Academy of Science, for Physics and Chemistry.

The Carolinian Medico-Surgical Institute, Stockholm, for Physiology and Medicine.

The Swedish Academy, for Literature.

The Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Storting, for Peace.

Proposals for the awarding of prizes may be made by continental scientific and art societies, government circles, or past recipients of awards. The presentation of the prizes awarded takes the form of a solemn and dignified function on the tenth of December, the scientific and literary prizes being presented at Stockholm and the peace prize at Oslo.

Since the recent exemption of the capital fund from taxation, the value of the individual prizes has been increased from \$33,800 in 1946 to approximately \$50,000 in 1947.

No awards were made during the years 1940-1943. However, the prizes in Physiology and Medicine, Chemistry, and Physics for 1943 were awarded in 1944.

Among the total of two hundred fifteen Nobel prize winners since the first awards in 1901 the following are Americans:

Physics

Albert A. Michelson	1907
Albert Einstein*	1921
Robert A. Millikin	1923
Arthur H. Compton	1927
Carl D. Anderson	1936
Clinton J. Davisson	1937
Ernest O. Lawrence	1939
Isidor I. Rabi	1943
Otto Stern	1944
Percy Willams Bridgeman	1946

Physiology and Medicine

Alexis Carrel	1912
Karl Landsteiner	1930
Thomas H. Morgan	1933
George R. Minot	1934
William P. Murphy	1934
George H. Whipple	1934
Edward A. Doisy	1943
Joseph Erlanger	1944
Herbert S. Gasser	1944
Herman J. Muller	1946
Carl Ferdinand Cori and Mrs. Gerty Cori	1947

Chemistry

Theodore W. Richards	1914
Irving Langmuir	1932
Harold C. Urey	1934
Otto Stern	1943
James B. Sumner	1946
John H. Northrop	1946
Wendell M. Stanley	1946

Literature

Thomas Mann*	1929
Sinclair Lewis	1930
Eugene O'Neill	1936
Pearl Buck	1938

Peace

Theodore Roosevelt	1906
Elihu Root	1912
Woodrow Wilson	1919
Charles G. Dawes	1925
Frank B. Kellogg	1929
Jane Addams	1931
Nicholas M. Butler	1931
Cordell Hull	1945
John R. Mott	1946
Emily Green Balch	1946
American Friends' Service Committee	1947

* Then a German citizen, now a naturalized American.

Swedish Orders and Decorations

BY HOLGER LUNDBERGH

To most people the award of a decoration is surrounded by an aura of pomp and mysticism, recalling the ancient days of knight-hood. How, and to whom—and why—are Swedish orders and decorations given? How many are there? What is their story? These are questions which the average citizen, in Sweden and elsewhere, often asks.

Before we trace their origin, let us dispose of some misapprehensions concerning the receipt of, for instance, a Vasa or a North Star Order. All Swedish orders but one—the Order of Seraphim—have two main ranks: Commander and Knight, or as the French call it, Chevalier. The rank of Knight (whether First or Second Class) is only an honorary title and has nothing to do with nobility. It does not mean that a bearer of a Vasa Order, let us say, immediately ascends to something akin to a peerage and gets his shield hung in the House of Nobles in Stockholm. He remains exactly what he was before.

The other unfortunate error is the belief that one order is of less significance or value than another, and that one class is inferior to another. That is not so. Each Swedish royal order has its own definite purpose and meaning; so has each grade, or rank. It depends entirely upon the particular achievement for which an order is given to a person. It is in recognition of his individual contribution that he is singled out. Accomplishments vary with different people and in different fields. There are, for instance, more businessmen than Foreign Ministers. The quality of the honor remains the same; there is no sliding scale of merit as some people are apt to think.

Recommendations for awards can come from many different sources—through Swedish diplomatic representatives abroad, for instance. They are submitted for scrutiny to a special board, or bureau, whose suggestions are sent to the King for approval. If His Majesty agrees to a certain decoration for a certain person, he is notified by the official source geographically closest to him, and with the decoration he receives a diploma, or certificate, announcing the award.

It was during the reign of Queen Christina, the temperamental and artistic daughter of the great Gustavus Adolphus, that the first mention of an order was made. It was more than a mention, in fact; in 1650 the Queen suggested to the Council of the Realm to institute the so-called Immanuel Order, but nothing is known

of its history. Six years later Christina's cousin, who succeeded her as King Charles X Gustavus, established the Order of Jesus, which at least he himself wore. What happened to its insignia is also veiled in mystery.

Then came a long period during which Sweden was barren of orders. Not until the reign of King Fredrik I were new statutes signed. This occurred on February 23, 1748, when the monarch instituted not one, but three royal decorations—the Order of the Seraphim, the Order of the Sword, and the Order of the North Star, which hence will observe their bicentennial in 1948. The initiative to these insigniae is supposed to have come from Count Karl Gustaf Tessin, brilliant architect and designer of the present royal palace in Stockholm, but also a vain and intriguing courtier. It is said that he proposed the idea to Queen Lovisa Ulrika, King Fredrik's consort, and her brother, King Frederick II of Prussia, as a means of strengthening the monarchy. However that may be, the matter was discussed in a Riksdag committee, and quickly passed before any opposition could be organized. It was argued in favor of the bill that foreign decorations should be stripped of the temptation they exerted on Swedish citizens—some even spoke of corruption—and in addition the national government would gain new means of winning supporters. The right to give out decorations was for a long time a Government prerogative; only later was the privilege vested in the Kings.

On May 29, 1772, King Gustaf III, a contemporary of France's King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette, instituted the Order of Vasa, honoring the Vasa dynasty, whose first ruling member, King Gustaf I Vasa (1496-1560), has been called the Father of Modern Sweden. The fifth of the Swedish orders which exist today saw its beginning May 27, 1811. It is known as King Charles XIII's Order, and is awarded only to Free Masons.

The Order of the Seraphim, also known as His Royal Majesty's Order, has one rank only, that of Knight, although Swedish bearers are titled "Knights and Commanders." It is given "as a reward to those who are especially merited by their services to King and Fatherland and thus found worthy to occupy the highest posts in the realm." It is given at birth to the heir apparent to the throne, across whose cradle—usually the silver cradle used by King Charles XII—is draped the broad ribbon of pale blue watered silk which the little prince, when grown, will wear across his breast. The insignia, an eight-pointed star, bears in its center a cross, the Biblical initials "I. H. S.," and the three crowns of the Swedish coat of arms. The King is himself "Lord and Master" of the Order, and Swedish bearers are known as "Gentlemen of the Realm." To receive the Seraphim it is necessary to have a rank comparable to that of Lieutenant General and previously to have

received at least one of the other royal orders, with the rank of Commander. There must not be more than 32 Swedish holders; at present there are less than one-third that number. Among them are Archbishop Erling Eidem; Christian E. Günther, former Foreign Minister, now Minister to Rome, who is Vice Chancellor of the Order; Grand Chamberlain of the Realm, Birger Ekeberg, a member of the Swedish Academy and head of the Swedish European Relief Fund, and former Commander-in-Chief General Olof Thörnell. Almost all foreign emperors, kings, or other rulers have, at some time or another, received the Seraphim, with the exception of Adolf Hitler. Emperor Haile Selassie was given the insignia on his visit to Sweden in 1924, and King Farouk of Egypt in 1937. Since 1908 this decoration is also awarded the Queen of Sweden—the only woman in the country thus honored. Foreign Queens also receive it; Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands was given the Seraphim in 1922 and the Dowager Duchess Charlotte of Luxemburg in 1939.

When a holder of this distinction dies, the so-called Seraphim bell in the Stockholm Riddarholm Church, Sweden's Pantheon, is tolled, and the coat of arms of the deceased is hung there.

Many Swedish hospitals have profited by the aid given them by members of this order. In his oath a newly made Knight promises, among other things, to "care for the sick, to visit hospitals, and to see that they are well managed." Among the institutions operated under theegis of this order is the highly regarded Seraphim Hospital in Stockholm.

The Order of the Sword, which was instituted in 1748, comprises since 1889—as do the Order of Vasa and the Order of the North Star—the following grades or ranks: Commander with Grand Cross, Commander First and Second Class, and Knight First and Second Class. These ranks are awarded officers in the armed forces "for bravery and outstanding merit in time of war and for long and useful service." The insignia of Knight, Second Class, is given only to foreigners. A Commander must be at least a Colonel, or the equivalent. Non-commissioned officers and civilian employees of the Army, Navy, and Air Corps receive the so-called Insignia of the Sword, in silver, which was instituted in 1850, while soldiers, sailors, and air corps men are given the Medal of the Sword, also in silver. The Order of the Sword consists of a Maltese cross, surmounted by a crown and two crossed swords. It is carried in a blue and yellow ribbon of watered silk. Commanders with Grand Cross wear a gold and enamel chain.

In addition to the grades mentioned, the Order of the Sword has a special rank: Knight with Grand Cross, First and Second Class. This decoration, which was instituted in 1788, is awarded only when the country is at war and given as a reward for merito-

rious deeds in that particular war. Not even the Lord and Master of all Swedish Orders, H. M. the King, may, according to the statutes, wear this grade of the decoration "until a Swedish army or navy during his reign or under his command has been victorious either in combat or through conquest." It is seldom given to a non-Swede—in fact, the first occasion since 1817 occurred in 1942, when it was awarded Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, later President of Finland.

The Order of the North Star is awarded principally in recognition of services and contributions along scientific, literary, or artistic lines. It has four grades: Commander with Grand Cross, Commander of First and Second Class, and Knight. Like most other Swedish orders, it is in the shape of a Maltese cross of enameled gold, topped by a gilded crown. In the center is a five-pointed star, and the Latin words, "*Nescit Occasum*"—"It Knows No Setting"—symbolic of the fixed radiance of the Polar Star. It is worn on a black ribbon.

Best known, since it is most widely distributed, is the Order of Vasa, given chiefly in recognition of achievements in business, medicine, engineering, and industry. Instituted by King Gustaf III in 1772, it has five degrees: Commander with Grand Cross, Commander of First and Second Class, and Knight, First and Second Class. The decoration is carried on a bright green silk ribbon and has in its center the design of a wheat sheaf, or *vase*, the coat of arms of the Vasa dynasty.

The fifth of the royal Swedish orders is the Order of King Charles XIII, which, as mentioned, is given only to Free Masons. It is worn today by forty Masons, of whom one-fourth are royal persons. The insignia is a ruby-red cross suspended from a red ribbon.

At present there are in all about 14,000 royal Swedish decorations in circulation. The word circulation is used advisedly, since the decorations are only lent to the recipient during his life time. Upon his death, it should be returned, after which it is reburished, and fitted with a new ribbon by a Stockholm court jeweler, C. M. F. Carlman, who has an exclusive royal warrant for this work. Even though the decorations are not given outright, there is a certain charge, not levied, however, on foreigners, which is supposed to cover the value of the gold and the ribbon. In this manner, the office which distributes the decorations is self-supporting. The price varies according to the decoration.

Voices are now and then raised in the Riksdag and in the press urging the abolishment of the order system, and members of the Social-Democratic party make it a point not to accept them. However, human nature being what it is, orders and decorations will probably still be awarded in Sweden for many years to come.

Churches

BY OSCAR N. OLSON

BAPTIST GENERAL CONFERENCE (SWEDISH)

1. *Officers:*
Moderator, Rev. Victor Larson, 4226 Sunnyside Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Vice Moderator, Rev. Lloyd W. Dahlquist, 6450 N. Campbell Ave., Chicago.
Recording Secretary, Dr. J. O. Backlund, 4852 N. Rockwell Ave., Chicago.
Executive Secretary, Rev. William Turnwall, 912 Belmont Ave., Chicago.
2. *Boards:*
Trustees: President, Mr. Nels Olson, 7939 S. St. Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Vice-President, Dr. Carl G. Burton, 707 East Nevada Ave., St. Paul, Minn.; Treasurer, Rev. Robert J. Klingberg, 4237 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
3. *Home Missions:* Chairman, Rev. Carl H. Lundquist, 1049 E. 73rd St., Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, Rev. W. Turnwall, 912 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.
4. *Foreign Missions:* Chairman, Rev. Donald Peterson, 8030 21st Ave. N. W., Seattle, Wash.; Secretary, Rev. Walfred Danielson, 912 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.
5. *Education:* Chairman, Dr. Carl G. Burton, 707 E. Nevada Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
6. *Publication:* Chairman, Rev. Robert J. Klingberg, 4237 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Editor-in-Chief, Rev. Martin Ericksen, 912 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Treasurer and Manager, Rev. C. Geo. Ericson, 912 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.
7. *Bible School and Young People's Work:* Chairman, Rev. Maurice Wessman, 408 S. Dakota Ave., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; Director of Bible School, etc., Rev. William Tapper, 912 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.
8. *Women's Work:* Chairman, Mrs. G. Arvid Hagstrom, 1281 Folsom St., St. Paul, Minn.; Secretary, Mrs. Sigurd Ericson, 8939 S. Paulina St., Chicago, Ill.; Treasurer, Mrs. Emil T. Wadling, 1123 N. Mason Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Chairman Missionary Education, Mrs. Adolf Olson.
9. *Swedish-American Interchurch Council:* Dr. J. O. Backlund, Rev. John Ward, Rev. Walter E. Julien.
10. *Historical Society:* Chairman, Dr. J. O. Backlund, 4852 N. Rockwell, Chicago, Ill.
11. *Institutions:*
 - a. *Educational:* Bethel College and Seminary, Dr. Henry Wingblade, President; Dr. Karl J. Karlson, Dean of Seminary; Dr. C. E. Carlson, Dean of College. Total enrollment 517, of which 85 were registered in the Seminary's three classes; two years of college work required for entrance. Bethel is a Junior College.
 - b. *Charitable:* Children's Homes (Founded by Dr. J. E. Klingberg), New Britain, Conn. 6522 Harvard St., Chicago, Ill.
Homes for the Aged, seven.
 - c. *Publications:* Official organ, *The Standard*, Dr. J. O. Backlund, Editor; "A History of Bethel Theological Seminary" by Prof. Adolf Olson; a number of missionary and Sunday school publications.
12. *Statistics:* 15 conferences, 305 churches, 232 pastors, 10,946 members, 38,706 enrollment in church Bible schools, 248 young people's societies with 8,711 members.
Finances: Local churches \$1,526,892, for missions and benevolences \$542,212, total \$2,131,327; total property value \$6,352,829.

HISTORICAL

The first Swedish Baptist Church was organized in Rock Island, Ill., in 1852. The first Baptist preachers were F. O. Nilsson and Gustaf Palmquist. The Baptist General Conference was organized in Village Creek, Iowa, in 1879. Among its outstanding leaders were Dr. J. A. Edgren, a man of scholarly distinction and the founder of Bethel College and Theological Seminary; Drs. E. Wingren, Frank Peterson, C. G. Lagergren and Olof Hedeén. For a number of years the educational work of this body was associated with the University of Chicago; then some experiments were made in other locations until the Bethel institution was established in St. Paul, Minn., in 1914.

The Conference co-operates with the Northern Baptist Convention.

THE EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCH OF AMERICA

Headquarters—228 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis 1, Minn.

Officers: President, E. A. Halleen.
Conference Chairman, Ray Schulenberg.
Vice-Chairman, Joseph F. Francine.
General Secretary, Willard C. Vetter.
Vice-Secretary, Carl R. Carlson.
Treasurer, H. M. Hokenson.
Financial Secretary, H. G. Rodine.
Secretary of Home Mission Work, H. J. Thorwall.

Executive Board: E. A. Halleen, Chairman; Willard C. Vetter, Secretary; T. A. Valine, H. B. Prince, H. M. Hokenson, Arley L. Bragg, Z. A. E. Anderson, C. E. Melbye, Paul Carlson; Axel J. Thorwall, Ex Officio; H. G. Rodine, Ex Officio; Ray Schulenburg, Ex Officio.

Board of Trustees: J. R. Johnson, Chairman; C. E. Melbye, Secretary; H. M. Hokenson, Treasurer; Z. A. E. Anderson, Elmer Peterson, G. W. Aldeen, Walter Carlson, Reuben Aldeen, Geo. M. Strombeck.

Mission Board: Elmer Johnson, Chairman; H. O. Tweed, Philip Hanson, H. G. Rodine, Fred Beck, Frank W. Anderson.

Institutions:
Bible Institute and Seminary, Chicago, Ill.
Children's Home, Holdrege, Nebraska.
Old People's Home, Boone, Iowa.

Official Publications:
The Evangelical Beacon, R. A. Thompson, Editor.
Chicago-Bladet, J. C. Olson, Editor.

STATISTICS: Churches, 175; Members, 15,000.

HISTORICAL SKETCH:

The Evangelical Free Church of America was organized at Boone, Iowa, 1884. The founders were mostly Swedish immigrants who had come out of the closely organized State Church. Being dissatisfied with this form of church government, they did not primarily have a denominational organization in mind.

Rather it was designedly a missionary enterprise and as such a loosely organized fellowship was organized the aforementioned year.

At the initial meeting at Boone a resolution was adopted which gives an idea of the program agreed upon. The paragraphs of this resolution served likewise as articles of faith for the organization. The introduction to the resolution was as follows:

"Without herewith wishing to declare a confession of faith that in any way shall be considered binding for ourselves or others, otherwise than as an expression of what we find the divine word teaches in certain things, and which is of importance to all Christians, do we herewith, as briefly as possible, proclaim the results we have reached after having diligently searched the word of God according to the grace of God and the insight we have received of God."

Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the resolution read as follows:

"The Church of God on earth consists of the entire multitude of converted, persons born again and baptized to Christ, wherever they as such may dwell.

"Each local Church or group of believers in any locality shall, in its government and existence as a church, so constitute itself that it shall have the same characteristics as the Church at large, and have rules, requisites for membership, etc., neither broader nor narrower than those of the Church at large."

The Evangelical Free Church of America has not deviated from these articles of incorporation. An Executive Committee was elected at the time to have charge of the work in accordance with the decisions made at the initial meeting. In due time missionary work was begun both in the home land and in foreign countries.

As early as 1885 a plan was proposed to launch out to China with the Gospel. Von Qualen, then a student in the Chicago Theological Seminary, was called to go out to Canton, China, as soon after his graduation as possible. In the fall of 1887 he, together with six other graduates, three of whom were Christian Chinese, left for this pioneer field of the Free Church. Since then two other fields have been added, namely Venezuela and the Belgian Congo.

The first concentrated Home Mission work was begun at Salt Lake City, Utah. In 1897 the first missionary was sent to this field and the work thus established has been carried on continuously since that time. The educational and benevolent institutions were also erected which today stand as a worthy monument to the vision and determination of the pioneers. Progressive developments have been made from time to time in accordance with the requirements of modern goals and methods.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN AUGUSTANA CHURCH

1. *Officers:*

President, Rev. P. O. Bersell, D.D., L.H.D., 2445 Park Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Vice-President, Rev. Oscar A. Benson, Ph.D., D.D., Room 645, Utilities Bldg., 327 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Secretary, Rev. D. Verner Swanson, D.D., 328 Hamilton St., Geneva, Ill.

Treasurer, Mr. H. A. Smith, Elbow Lake, Minn.

Statistician, Rev. C. W. Johnson, Box 64, Escalon, Calif.

2. *Conferences:*

California, Rev. Paul A. Westerberg, President, 208 Dolores St., San Francisco, Calif.

Canada, Rev. Gilbert T. Monson, President, 222 9th St., Saskatoon, Sask., Can.

Columbia, Rev. Carl A. V. Lund, D.D., President, 817 W. Powell Blvd., Gresham, Ore.

Illinois, Rev. Oscar A. Benson, Ph.D., D.D., President, 645 Utilities Bldg., 327 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Iowa, Rev. Malvin H. Lundeen, President, 122 N. Jefferson St., Ottumwa, Iowa.

Kansas, Rev. Victor Spong, D.D., President, 4240 Genesee St., Kansas City, Kansas.

Minnesota, Rev. Emil Swenson, D.D., President, 2445 Park Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Nebraska, Rev. Clarence P. Hall, President, 1331 S. 17th St., Lincoln, Nebraska.

New England, Rev. Karl E. Mattson, President, 329 Quaker Lane S., West Hartford, Conn.

New York, Rev. Felix V. Hanson, D.D., President, 556 E. Second St., Jamestown, N. Y.

Red River Valley, Rev. O. O. Gustafson, D.D., President, 316 Lincoln Ave. W., Alexandria, Minn.

Superior, Rev. Theo. E. Johnstone, President, 211 S. Marquette St., Ironwood, Mich.

Texas, Rev. Hugo B. Haterius, D.D., President, Rt. 1, Box 33, Avoca, Texas.

3. *Boards:*

- a. *Home Missions*, Rev. Sigfrid E. Engstrom, Executive Director, 2445 Park Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. The following serve as Regional Directors: Rev. Allan L. Langhoff, California; Rev. Anton A. Nelson, Canada and Red River Valley; Rev. Henry Hokenson, Columbia; Rev. Roswell Peterson, Illinois, Iowa, Superior; Rev. T. W. Wersell, Minnesota; Rev. Leslie A. F. Carlson, Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas; Rev. Milton V. Gustafson, New England; Rev. Glen E. Pierson, New York.
- b. *Foreign Missions*, Rev. S. Hjalmar Swanson, Executive Director, 2445 Park Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.; Rev. C. Vernon Swenson, Promotional Director, 2445 Park Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
- c. *Parish Education*: Office, 2445 Park Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. (Directorship vacant.)

- d. *Youth Activities*: Rev. Wilton E. Bergstrand, Youth Director, 2445 Park Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
 - e. *Augustana College and Theological Seminary*, Rock Island, Ill. (See Educational Institutions.)
 - f. *Immanuel Deaconess Institute*, Omaha, Neb. (See Charitable Institutions.)
 - g. *Augustana Book Concern*, Rock Island, Ill. (See Publication Institutions.)
 - h. *Finance*, Otto Leonardson, Director, 2445 Park Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
 - i. *Augustana Pension and Aid Fund*, Des Moines, Ia., Rev. O. T. Engquist, 1210 Savings and Loan Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.
 - j. *Immigrant and Seamen's Mission*, Rev. Joshua O. E. Lindström, Chairman of Board.
4. *Commissioners*: Christian Higher Education, Mr. Harold A. Levander, Chairman; Church Architecture, Rev. O. V. Anderson, Chairman; Stewardship, Rev. Thorsten A. Gustafson, Director; Morals and Social Problems, Dr. A. D. Mattson, Chairman; Liturgical Theory and Practice, Dr. O. N. Olson, Chairman.
 5. *Committees*: Church Music, Dr. Otto H. Bostrom, Chairman; National Lutheran Council, Dr. P. O. Bersell, Mr. Harold Hegstrom, Dr. O. A. Benson; Hymnal Revision, Dr. E. E. Ryden, Chairman.
 6. *Auxiliaries*:
 - a. Luther League, Dr. Edgar Carlson, President, Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn.; Rev. Wilton E. Bergstrand, Executive Director, 2445 Park Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
 - b. Augustana Brotherhood, Mr. F. A. Udden, President, 8606 Fairview Lane, Hayward, Calif.; Rev. C. Oscar Leonardson, Executive Director, 516 Safety Bldg., Rock Island, Ill.
 - c. Woman's Missionary Society Headquarters: 3939 Pine Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill. President, Mrs. Daniel T. Martin, 3241 Pillsbury Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
 7. *Official Publications*:

Augustana, Dr. A. T. Lundholm, Editor.
The Lutheran Companion, Dr. E. E. Ryden, Editor.
Augustana Annual, Yearbook.
Augustana Quarterly, Dr. O. N. Olson, Editor.
Korsbaneret, annual calendar.
 Publications by various boards.
 8. *Statistics*:

Jan. 1, 1947. Confirmed members 306,786, a gain of 2.16 per cent. Local Expenditures \$5,931,542; Benevolences \$2,679,586; Total \$8,611,128, or per capita \$28.68. The Synod's contribution to Lutheran World Action for orphaned mission and European rehabilitation was \$1,263,053, and for the Centennial Thank Offering the amount received to date is \$2,165,577.

Total number of congregations 1,175, of which 644 are rural and 531 urban; number of pastors 989, including both active and those retired. Number of unconfirmed children in Sunday school 83,775, confirmed 22,179, Cradle Roll 24,593, total number of children 106,906; number of children in weekday parochial and summer school 40,351.

HISTORICAL

The year 1948 marks a "Century of Life and Growth" of the Augustana Synod. Its first congregation was organized at New Sweden, Ia., in 1848 and was served by M. F. Hokanson. The first ordained pastor to arrive from Sweden was Rev. L. P. Esbjörn, who came in 1849 and in 1850 organized a church at Andover, Ill. The Swedish and some Norwegian churches were first associated with Germans and Americans in the Synod of Northern Illinois, but organized an independent Synod, Augustana, in 1860. The Swedes and Norwegians separated in 1870. The first pastors ordained in America for the Swedish churches were trained at a theological school named Illinois State University and located at Springfield, Ill., where Esbjörn served as professor, 1858-1860. From the latter date the Synod has had a seminary of its own, first located at Chicago, then at Paxton, Ill., 1863-1875, and since then at Rock Island, Ill. The Synod's interest in education has not been limited to the training of pastors. It maintains within its conferences four liberal arts colleges and one Junior College. The missionary interest of the Synod is reflected not only in the growth of its own membership but also in its vigorous foreign missionary policy and its extensive benevolent institutions. It supports missions in China, Africa and India and maintains on these fields 130 missionaries. It has built and maintains eleven modern hospitals, seventeen homes for the aged, eleven orphanages, nurseries and home-finding agencies, ten hospices, and it lends support to a number of independent institutions, such as Bethphage Mission at Axtell, Nebr., Lutheran Bible Institute at Minneapolis, and others.

The Augustana Synod is affiliated with the National Lutheran Council, the Lutheran World Federation and the World Council of churches, and it co-operates with these organizations in post-war world relief.

Obituaries. Dr. L. G. Abrahamson, born March 2, 1856, in Sweden, died Nov. 3, 1946, at the age of 90 years, seven months and twenty-nine days. He was ordained in 1880 and after serving six years at Altona, Ill., he became pastor of Salem Church, Chicago, Ill. In 1909 he was called to the post of editor of *Augustana*, from which he retired in 1939. His labors spanned the period from the pioneer fathers to the present. Few men have wielded a wider influence in the Synod. He maintained close contact with the leaders of the Church of Sweden, and his outstanding services were recognized by the King of Sweden in the form of royal decorations. He was the author of two series of sermons on the texts of the Church Year and together with Dr. C. A. Swensson published in 1893 a massive volume entitled *Jubel-Album*. During

the last years of his life he wrote his *Memoirs*, published in serial form only.

Dr. Emmy Evald, born in Geneva, Ill., Sept. 18, 1857, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Erland Carlsson, pioneer pastor in Chicago; received her education in America and Sweden; married Dr. C. A. Evald in 1883, who died in 1909. She was one of the organizers of the Woman's Missionary Society in 1892 and its president for forty-three years. Through her energetic leadership she made this organization a highly efficient medium for missionary endeavors at home and in foreign lands. She was associated with numerous women's organizations and an ardent advocate of woman's suffrage. She was decorated by the King of Sweden for meritorious service and received from Upsala College the degree of L.H.D. She was a born leader, a forceful speaker, an energetic promoter, a dynamic and colorful personality. She passed away in New York City December 10, 1946, at the age of 89 years, 2 months and 22 days.

THE EVANGELICAL MISSION COVENANT CHURCH

1. *Officers:*

President, Dr. Theodore W. Anderson, 1005 Belmont Ave., Chicago 13, Ill.
Vice-President, Rev. Clarence A. Nelson, 3107 47th Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

Secretary, Rev. Edgar E. Swanson, 1005 Belmont Ave., Chicago 13, Ill.
Vice-Secretary, Rev. Herbert E. Palmquist, 10244 S. Bell Ave., Chicago 13, Ill.

Secretary of Foreign Missions, Rev. Ralph P. Hanson, 1005 Belmont Ave., Chicago 13, Ill.

Treasurer, Mr. Victor E. Person, 906 Oakton St., Evanston, Ill.

These with six others constitute the executive board.

2. *Administrative Boards:*

Board of Missions: Chairman, Rev. Gilbert E. Swenson, Rockford, Ill.;
Secretary, Rev. Elmer B. Dahlstrom, Lanyon, Ia.

Ministerial Board: Chairman, Rev. Leonard J. Larson, Kansas City, Mo.;
Secretary, Rev. Elmer E. Larson.

Board of Education: Chairman, Rev. Joseph C. Danielson, Chicago, Ill.;
Secretary, Rev. Alfred J. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.

Board of Benevolence: Chairman, Mr. Elmer J. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.;
Secretary, Rev. Paul P. Fryhling, Chicago, Ill.

Board of Pensions: Chairman, Mr. Paul S. Carlson, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, Rev. Edgar E. Swanson, Chicago, Ill.

Board of Publications: Chairman, Mr. Hjalmar E. Erickson, Evanston, Ill.;
Secretary, Rev. Carl Philip Anderson, Lockport, Ill.

Board of Youth Work: Chairman, Rev. William Freeman, Omaha, Neb.;
Secretary, Miss Alva Johanson, Kingsburg, Calif.; Executive Secretary, Dr. Peter P. Person; Director of Youth Work, Rev. Dwight E. Elving; Director of Children's Work, Miss Sylvia E. Peterson, 1005 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Covenant Woman's Auxiliary: President, Mrs. J. F. Burgh, Chicago, Ill.;
Secretary, Mrs. Milton C. R. Calson, Minneapolis, Minn.

- Covenant Historical Commission*: Chairman, Prof. E. Gustav Johnson, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, Rev. Edgar E. Swanson, Chicago, Ill.
- Covenant Conference Officers*: Moderator, Dr. Paul R. Rees, Minneapolis, Minn.; Secretary, Rev. Gilbert E. Swanson, Rockford, Ill.
3. *Regional Conferences*:
- California*, Rev. C. Victor Nyquist, President, 710 W. Main St., Turlock, Calif.; Rev. P. B. Wellander, Superintendent, 1054 Hudson Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
- Canada*, Rev. Joel S. Peterson, Vice-President, 253 21st St. E., Prince Albert, Sask., Canada; Rev. D. N. Ericson, Superintendent, 174 25th St. W., Prince Albert, Sask., Canada.
- Central*, Rev. Emil R. Bolin, President, 1739 14th St., Moline, Ill.; Rev. O. B. Olson, Superintendent, 1005 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- East Coast*, Rev. Walter A. Palm, President, 2113 Hendrickson St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. Louis J. Person, Superintendent, Thompson, Conn.
- Great Lakes*, Rev. Paul E. Johnson, President, 612 E. B St., Iron Mountain, Mich.; Rev. Sigfrid O. Carlson, Superintendent, Norway, Mich.
- Iowa*, Rev. Elmer B. Dahlstrom, President, Lanyon, Ia.; Rev. Gottfred J. Anderson, Superintendent, 818 N. 33rd St., Omaha, Neb.
- Lower Michigan*, Rev. Albert J. Bengtson, President, 2287 Tuxedo, Detroit, Mich.; Rev. Arthur C. Carlson, Superintendent, 270 5th St., Manistee, Mich.
- Middle East*, Rev. C. E. Backström, President, 152 W. Philadelphia St., Youngstown, Ohio.
- Midwest*, Rev. Bethel N. Bengtson, President, Wausa, Neb.; Rev. Gottfred J. Anderson, Superintendent, 818 N. 33rd St., Omaha, Neb.
- North Pacific*, Rev. Edwin S. Johnson, Vice-President, 1500 Bellevue Ave., Seattle, Wash.; Rev. Carl H. Peterson, Superintendent, Box 5, Selah, Wash.
- Northwest*, Rev. Rudolph A. Johnson, President, 2119 N. Dupont Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.; Rev. Jacob Elving, Superintendent, 3107 47th Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
- Southwest*, Rev. J. O. Lonnquist, President, Dresden, Kansas; Rev. E. G. Winstedt, Superintendent, 2218 Clay St., Topeka, Kansas.
4. *Foreign Missions*: Rev. Ralph H. Hanson, Secretary of Foreign Missions, 10244 S. Bell Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- Missionary operations are carried on on the following fields: Africa (35), China (39), Alaska (20), Latin America (9).
5. *Institutions*:
- a. *Educational*:
- Minnehaha Academy*, Minneapolis, Minn. Enrollment 476; budget \$82,350. President, Clarence A. Nelson.
- North Park College*, Chicago, Ill. Enrollment, Seminary 90, Junior College 1,787, Academy 968, Bible Institute 67, School of Music 776. Total in all departments 3,168. Budget (Educational Expense) \$327,545.88. President, Dr. Algoth Ohlson.
- Covenant Bible Institute of Canada*. President, Joel S. Peterson.
- b. *Charitable*:
- Children's Homes*: Princeton, Ill.; Cromwell, Conn.
- Old People's Homes*: New York City; Frewsburg, N. Y.; Buffalo, Minn.; Turlock, Calif.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Spokane, Wash.; Tujunga, Calif.
- Sailors' Homes*: San Francisco, Calif.; Boston, Mass.
- Hospital*: Swedish Covenant Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
6. *Publications*: *Covenant Weekly* (circulation 11,900), Rev. G. F. Hedstrand, Editor; *The Covenant Home Altar* (circulation 14,000); *The Covenant Quarterly* (circulation 600).

7. *Auxiliary Organizations:*
 - a. *Covenant Woman's Auxiliary*, membership 17,831; 433 societies. Mrs. J. F. Burgh, President.
 - b. *Covenant Men's Organization*; number of societies 152; membership 5,651. Mr. Victor E. Person, Chairman.
8. *Statistics:* Churches 471; ordained pastors 442; licensed pastors 143; membership 40,961; young people's societies 351; enrollment 10,178; Sunday schools 516; enrollment 59,068; annual expenditures \$1,130,245; property valuation \$10,460,311.

HISTORICAL

The Swedish immigrants to America during the 19th century were nominally Lutherans. Many were gathered into Lutheran congregations. However, a considerable number who had been deeply influenced by the spiritual awakening in Sweden preferred a freer church development. Doctrinal differences developed and also a different conception of the church. The movement eventually crystalized into a separate organization, in the main adhering to its Lutheran background. In 1873 some of these churches organized the Swedish Lutheran Mission Synod and in 1884 other churches of the same general character organized the Swedish Lutheran Ansgarius Synod. These two organizations labored side by side. Efforts to unite these groups resulted in the organization of the Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America in February 1885. Independent churches have since joined the Covenant. In 1937 the word "Swedish" was dropped from the name.

The Mission Covenant Church is strictly evangelical, accepting the Bible as the Word of God and the only infallible guide in matters of faith, doctrine and practice. While without specific articles of faith, the Covenant generally accepts the Lutheran conception of the teachings of the Bible. The Covenant is congregational in church government except in the matter of ordaining its ministers. The tendency is toward centralization. Matters of common interest are decided upon by the annual conferences to which the local churches send delegates. The sharp differences which marked the beginnings of its history have to a great extent disappeared.

The Covenant co-operated for some years with the Chicago Theological Seminary in providing a member of the faculty for preparing ministers for the Swedish Church. Prof. F. Risberg served in this capacity. Rev. A. Skogsbergh founded a Bible institute and elementary school in Minneapolis. In 1894 this school was taken over by the Covenant and moved to Chicago with Dr. David Nyvall in charge. This was the beginning of North Park College. Dr. Nyvall served with conspicuous ability from 1887 until his retirement a few years ago. Dr. Algoth Ohlson is the present head.

THE SWEDISH SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

The doctrinal tenets of the Adventists center on adult baptism by immersion, the observance of Saturday as the Biblical Sabbath and a particular interpretation of prophecy with regard to the Second Coming (Advent) of Christ. Tithing and a zealous colportage of tracts and other literature are characteristic features of their work.

The first Swedish Adventist in America of whom there is any record was P. Palmblad from La Porte, Ind. He visited Battle Creek, Mich., in 1858 and sought to have an Adventist paper published in the Swedish language. A James Sawyer, who as school-teacher in a Swedish community in Illinois, had learnt the Swedish language, in 1873 succeeded in securing the publication of *Svensk Advent Härold*. In the succeeding years the Adventist movement spread among the Scandinavians in many states, though the number of members was never very large.

Efforts to organize an independent Swedish group or conference was discouraged by the American Adventists from whom the Swedes received financial aid. . A Swedish department was, however, established in 1905 under the General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists, Washington, D. C. Organization is very simple and stands in direct connection with the General Conference. S. Mortenson was the first Swedish superintendent (1905-1918).

The education of workers was carried on through Swedish classes at Union College, an Adventist institution at Lincoln, Neb. In 1910 a Swedish training school was begun at Broadview, near Maywood, Ill. A tract of 78 acres had been secured on which needed buildings were erected. The school eventually grew into a College and Theological Seminary. The number of students increased from 22 in 1910 to 304 in 1928. The school buildings were dedicated in 1916 and Prof. O. H. Olson was chosen president in 1915.

Here we will let Dr. Olson continue the history as presented in a letter to the writer:

In 1928 Dr. Olson resigned from the presidency and was elected secretary of the Swedish Department of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists. At that time Swedish Adventist churches were still very generally using the Swedish language, except in the young people's societies, and in the children's and young people's Sabbath-school departments. In 1938 Pastor G. E. Nord succeeded Dr. Olson as secretary of the department and continued in that position until 1946.

The churches have gradually changed from the Swedish to the English, until now a majority of them use English exclusively.

Some have two services each Sabbath, one in English and one in Swedish.

The Broadview College and Theological Seminary property has now been sold to the Illinois Conference, which uses it for an academy. Part of the sum received was given to our new school in Sweden, and part of it was set up as a fund from which scholarships for study in Sweden are granted to graduates of our colleges in this country who are of Swedish extraction and who speak the language and desire to perfect themselves in it, in preparation for a bilingual ministry.

The international branch of the Pacific Press located at Brookfield, Ill., publishes books and periodicals in many languages including Swedish. The weekly paper *Sions Våktare* has a circulation of approximately five thousand.

Our last General Conference quadrennial session in 1946 merged the foreign language departments into one bureau which aids the local conferences in exchanging pastors, in selecting candidates for overseas postgraduate study, and in the preparation and circulation of foreign religious literature.

SCANDINAVIAN BRANCH OF THE SALVATION ARMY

The Scandinavian Branch of the Salvation Army (about ninety per cent Swedish) is for administrative purposes divided into three units. The Eastern Scandinavian Department with headquarters in New York, Lt.-Colonel Carl Soderstrom in charge, embraces the New York, New England and Lake Erie Divisions with a total of 32 corps. The Central Scandinavian Department with headquarters in Chicago, Colonel Tom Gabrielsen in command, includes the Central, Minnesota and Lake Superior Divisions with 31 corps. On the western coast there is one Scandinavian Division of 14 corps (one in Denver, Colorado), Brigadier John Y. Erickson is the Divisional Commander with headquarters in Seattle, Washington. Among the forces so disposed throughout the country, the corps numbers 77 with 187 commissioned officers in active service and 64 commissioned officers now retired giving limited service and approximately 7,000 soldiers in the ranks. Many more thousand adherents of Scandinavian descent are to be included in the total membership.

A Swedish weekly paper entitled *Stridsropet* is, since 1891, published in the interest of this Scandinavian branch.

EARLY HISTORY

The Salvation Army was only beginning to be established in the United States when its Scandinavian branch came into being.

Early in 1887 there came to the public meetings four women, Mathilda Larsson, Amalia Ljunggren, Anna Larsson, and Mina Eklund. They had been Salvationists in their homeland and naturally connected up with the organization which had originally inspired them to take up this kind of Christian service. The names of these women are revered today, for as a result of that step the Scandinavian work of the Salvation Army was begun in this country. Other immigrants found their way to the Army Hall in Brooklyn, where these women conducted extra meetings in Swedish. Later in the spring they rented a store on Atlantic Avenue, which they equipped for a hall, where quite a few conversions took place. On December 23rd of the same year, the first Swedish corps was officially established in a larger hall on State Street, in charge of a young Swedish Salvationist, Captain Mary Hartelius. The influence of this first Swedish army post spread to other cities from east to west and today, sixty years later, Scandinavian corps are scattered throughout the country.

The National Headquarters of all Salvation Army work in America is located at 120 W. 14th Street, New York, N. Y., and the National Commander is Commissioner Ernest I. Pugmire.

THE SWEDISH METHODIST CHURCH

Swedish Methodists were the first to carry on mission work among Swedish immigrants in the early 1840's. Most prominent of their earliest preachers was Olof G. Hedström. They were eventually organized into a Swedish Conference which maintained connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church of America. In this way they carried on an independent existence and organized many churches throughout the country. When the Swedish language was no longer used the reason for maintaining a separate organization disappeared, and in 1942 the Swedish Methodist Churches were incorporated with the regular English-speaking conferences. A Swedish theological department was maintained at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. The last professor of this department was the able Dr. C. G. Wallenius, who passed away within the past year. The official organ of the Swedish constituency was *Sändebudet*, which for many years held a high position among Swedish religious journals.

THE SWEDISH PENTECOSTAL CHURCH

The Pentecostal Movement had its origin in Los Angeles in 1906. It reached Sweden about 1907 and has had a phenomenal growth under the leadership of Lewi Pethrus and Sven Lidman.

From Sweden the movement has made itself felt among Swedish-Americans in recent years, but few Swedish congregations have been formed, the Philadelphia Swedish Pentecostal Church in Chicago, served for a short period by Lewi Pethrus on his visit to America last year, being the most notable.

The Augustana Synod

A CENTURY OF LIFE AND GROWTH

1848-1948

BY OSCAR N. OLSON

In January 1848 a group of Swedish pioneers who had settled in Jefferson County, Iowa, in 1845, organized themselves into a Lutheran congregation. The settlement and church were called New Sweden. They chose one of their number, a pious man, shoemaker by trade, M. F. Håkanson, as their pastor. Services were conducted and sacraments administered according to the usages of the Church of Sweden. This was the first congregation of what eventually became the Augustana Synod.

In 1849 Lars Paul Esbjorn, pastor and schoolteacher at Oslättsfors and Hille, in Hälsingland, Sweden, felt himself called to go to America to give spiritual care to the Swedish emigrants who were as "sheep having no shepherd." It was a venture of faith which we can hardly realize. Today the trip across the ocean can be made in hours, then it meant weeks of hardship, often sickness and death. Two of Esbjorn's children died on the way. He was himself stricken with cholera but recovered. His first sermon in the settlement at Andover, Illinois, was preached from a chair on the most appropriate text, "When I am weak then am I strong." It is hard to visualize the hardships of those pioneer days on the unbroken prairies. A congregation was organized at Andover in March 1850. Esbjorn also visited Galesburg and Moline, where small groups of immigrants were formed into congregations. Poverty and sickness caused untold suffering, death claimed Esbjorn's first wife in 1852, also a second wife and an infant; a son fell in the Civil War and a daughter died in 1861.

These conditions were not calculated to attract pastors from Sweden, yet there were those who sacrificed the comforts of home to bring the bread of life to their countrymen in the new world. Thus T. N. Hasselquist came to Galesburg in 1852, Erland Carlsson to Chicago in 1853, O. C. T. Andrén to Moline and Rock Island in 1856, Jonas Swensson to Sugar Grove, Pa., and Jamestown, N. Y., in 1856, and Olof Olsson to Lindsborg, Kansas, in 1869. These were all ordained pastors from the Church of Sweden.

The immigrant stream was rapidly rising. Settlements sprang up throughout the Middle West; land-hungry farmers spread over the plains while hardy woodsmen penetrated the forests of

the Northwest. The more adventurous joined the gold-seekers who crossed over the Rockies to the Pacific. Others found work in the cities, in railroad building, in mines and factories.

The need of worship and spiritual care was keenly felt by many. Groups gathered for prayer and edification, led by laymen. But they desired pastors. Appeals to Sweden brought little response. However, through the help of such men as P. Wieselgren, P. Fjellstedt, and P. A. Ahlberg, a number of men with some training came, men like E. Norelius, P. A. Cederstam, P. Sjoblom, A. W. Dahlsten and others, later ordained as active pastors and missionaries in the Synod.

But it soon became evident that the churches had to provide for the training of their own pastors. Had the Swedish churches on the Delaware in the 17th century done this, they might not have been lost to the Lutheran Church.

The Synod of Northern Illinois was organized in 1851. Esbjorn and the other Swedish pastors affiliated with this Synod. In 1855 it was decided to establish a Scandinavian professorship for the training of pastors at the State University of Illinois at Springfield, Illinois, a Lutheran institution. Esbjorn was later elected professor and served there from 1858 to 1860. The arrangement was not satisfactory, and in 1860 connections with the institution and the Synod were severed. The association, however, had not been without its value as it taught our pioneer pastors much about American Lutheranism, church organization, and procedures. The Scandinavians now organized the Augustana Synod. The Augustana Seminary was established in Chicago with Esbjorn as teacher. O. C. T. Andrén was sent to Sweden to solicit funds and books for the infant institution, in which task he was quite successful. Poor health compelled him to remain in Sweden and in 1863 Esbjorn also returned to Sweden. Both died in 1870.

The duties of president of the Synod as well as of the school now fell on Hasselquist's shoulders. The load was heavy, but Hasselquist proved equal to it. Besides other duties he was also carrying on editorial work. In 1863 the school was moved to Paxton, Illinois, where it remained until 1875, when it was moved to Rock Island, Illinois. While its prime purpose has been to train ministers for the church, Augustana College and Theological Seminary has grown into a high-ranking educational institution. Upon Hasselquist's death in 1891, Olof Olsson was chosen as his successor, followed in 1901 by Gustav Andreen and in 1935 by Conrad Bergendoff.

A strong educational emphasis has characterized the Augustana Synod, evidenced by the fact that it now supports, besides Augustana, three other liberal arts colleges, Gustavus Adolphus, St.

Peter, Minn., Bethany, Lindsborg, Kans., Upsala, East Orange, N. J., and one junior college, Luther College, Wahoo, Nebr.

Weekday parochial schools were generally conducted during the early decades, but efforts to maintain them have not proved successful in the long run. Parish education is now carried on mainly through Sunday schools, confirmation classes, vacation Bible schools and other part-time programs of instruction.

Missionary expansion followed with the rising tide of immigration. Every pastor became a home missionary, visiting as many settlements as possible, and undergoing great hardships because of primitive conditions of life and travel. To organize these efforts, a Central Mission Board was appointed. As the work expanded, the Synod was divided into conferences of which there are at present thirteen.

Missionary work was undertaken among the Mormons and efforts were made to establish missions among the American Indians. Olof Olsson was interested in the Negroes. Esbjorn had actively supported the Swedish Missionary Society, which paid his passage to America. His interest in foreign missions was shared by the other pioneers and has continued strong to the present time. Missionary work is carried on in India, China, and Africa. The Woman's Missionary Society, organized in 1892, gives strong support to the missionary enterprise at home and abroad.

Poverty and sickness shadowed the pioneers at every step. Many were robbed, preyed upon by evil men, often left penniless as strangers in a strange land. Pathetic stories are told of the ravages of cholera, leaving orphans to be cared for or farmed out to strangers. All this called forth mutual helpfulness. Since the middle sixties, when Eric Norelius opened a private home for waifs which developed into an orphanage at Vasa, Minn., eleven children's homes have been founded in various regions of the synodical field. The parsonages at Andover and Chicago served as hospitals in the cholera years, and the first little hospital in Chicago, inspired by A. W. Passavant and shared in by Erland Carlsson, was but the forerunner of eleven efficiently equipped hospitals within the Synod serving thousands of patients annually. And when the pioneers who had borne "the heat and the burden of the day" needed rest, the church provided homes, no less than nineteen of them, where they could spend the evening of life in peace and comfort. For "those in bonds," Rev. G. K. Wm. Dahl started Bethphage Mission at Axtell, Nebr., which has been well named "A Miracle of the Prairies." For those needing temporary homes, the Church has provided ten hospices, especially for young women. For immigrants and seamen both spiritual and temporal assistance is offered in two mission homes; and

in the larger cities the church engages in various types of social welfare work.

"The future belongs to the youth." While this was self-evident to the fathers, it required some time before the need of organization was recognized. The first young people's society was organized in Moline in 1877. The programs of the early societies were mostly religious and literary. The Swedish language predominated. Later the societies were named Luther Leagues, and Conference organizations were formed. In 1910 the Synodical Luther League was organized. Its present membership is 35,000. It sponsors Bible camps, youth conferences, publications, scholarships, and missions.

The founding fathers of the Synod did not plan to build a new Sweden in America. They identified themselves with the interests of their adopted country and "sought the good of the land in which they dwelt." While holding dear the language and heritage of the fatherland, they recognized the necessity of Americanization in language and life. This is shown in the early affiliation with Lutherans of the General Synod and, from 1870, with the General Council, and at present with the National Lutheran Council and other general organizations. The transition from Swedish to English as the language of the Synod meant a sacrifice of much that was dear to an older generation. This was perhaps inevitable. But there may also be observed in the younger generation today a growing appreciation of and a desire to preserve something of the language and culture of Sweden.

It was a bold venture when Hasselquist in 1855 began publishing *Hemlandet, det Gamla och det Nya* and set up the first Swedish printing press in America. But he recognized the need and value of the printed word. The few small booklets that came from "Svenska Boktryckeriet" in Galesburg were but harbingers of a flourishing publication enterprise that has throughout its history been an energizing life stream in the Synod. Papers and books published run into the millions. The present Augustana Book Concern is a modern plant in every respect, with over 100 employees.

While women's organizations or ladies' aid societies have probably existed from the beginning and often constituted the spiritual force in church organization, it took a world war to call a Lutheran Brotherhood into being. Local and conference brotherhoods formed the synodical brotherhood in 1922. Apart from local projects, the brotherhoods have joined in service to soldiers and sailors in the two world wars. The Augustana Brotherhood is also interested in strengthening the Pension and Aid Fund for pastors and teachers.

The Synod is mindful of its history and conscious of its past.

The present generation gratefully acknowledges the labors of the fathers and builds on the foundation they so firmly and wisely laid. To this end the observance of anniversaries serves a useful purpose. Of such festivals the most outstanding have been those of 1893, the 300th anniversary of the Diet of Uppsala and the 50th anniversary of the Synod in 1910. This was a high point in our history and marks an epoch. It pointed to the land of our origin on the one hand, and to our future destiny in America on the other. The contact with the past was visualized by the presence of dignitaries from Sweden representing the church and the universities. The future was represented by the presence of American churchmen and educators. The mother country had not pronounced a blessing on the emigrants. Many had spoken harsh words. But could not these emigrants say in the words of Joseph, "Ye thought evil of us, but God has turned it to good in order to save much people"? They had learned self-reliance, prospered, and contributed to the making of a new nation under God. Today our brethren in Sweden rejoice with us in what God has wrought.

1948 marks the completion of a century of church activity. If 1910 pointed to the future, 1948 marks how far we have advanced and the measure of our accomplishments. From one little church at New Sweden in 1848, with a handful of members, the pioneer churches had grown to 49 in 1860, to 1,146 in 1910 with 172,239 confirmed members, and in 1948 to 1,175 congregations with 306,786 communicants and 106,906 baptized children, with a Sunday-school enrollment of nearly 150,000. The Synod spent in 1946 \$5,930,000 on local work and \$2,679,000 for missions and benevolences. The property valuation is estimated at 33 million dollars.

At its annual meeting in 1940 the Augustana Synod voted to observe the year 1948 as a centennial year, marking the 100th anniversary of the organization of its first congregation. A planning committee was appointed including the following besides the president of the Synod, Dr. P. O. Bersell: Dr. Oscar A. Benson, Dr. Oscar O. Gustafson, Mr. Eskil Carlson, Mr. Einar Carlson, Mr. Birger Swenson. This committee reported in 1941, setting forth the general aims of the celebration as follows:

1. To enlighten the constituency of the Synod concerning the history of all our church work, strengthen our church consciousness and loyalty, and inspire greater zeal for the growth of the Kingdom of God.
2. To give a definite spiritual emphasis to every effort during the preparation of the centennial.
3. To gather a thank offering to meet the basic needs of the Synod and its several conferences.

To carry out these aims a Synodical Centennial Appeal Com-

mittee was appointed, consisting of the president of the Synod, three pastors and three laymen. The goal for the ingathering was set at \$1,250,000. The various conferences were asked to co-operate in this undertaking. The Centennial observance was to culminate in a special jubilee celebration throughout the Synod in 1948. The following were elected as an *ad interim* committee to co-operate with the president of the Synod in devising a plan of action: Dr. Oscar O. Gustafson, Dr. Emil Swenson, Dr. D. Verner Swenson, Mr. Carl H. Swanson. In 1943 a permanent Centennial Executive Committee was elected, consisting of the following: Dr. P. O. Bersell, chairman; Dr. Oscar O. Gustafson, secretary; Dr. Oscar A. Benson, Mr. Christopher Hoff, and Dr. Frederick F. Peel. Dr. Knut E. Erickson was elected director of the Centennial Thank Offering Appeal, assisted by Dr. Paul Andreen, Mr. Birger Swenson, and Rev. Emmer Engberg. To further the evangelistic and spiritual emphasis of the Centennial a Commission on Life and Growth was chosen, consisting of the following: Rev. Wilton Bergstrand, Rev. S. E. Engstrom, Dr. J. Vincent Nordgren, Dr. S. Hjalmar Swanson, Mr. Otto Leonardson.

In 1944 the committee reported: "The past year has been epoch-making in the history of the Augustana Synod. God has led us in triumph and victory." The Centennial offering under Dr. Erickson's direction had a pledged amount of \$2,224,197, to which another \$50,000 was added later. The Committee on Life and Growth could also report the inauguration of a comprehensive program covering Home Missions (1944), Foreign Missions (1945), Christian Education (1946), Works of Mercy (1947), and a Centennial Celebration Program (1948). Plans were reported for the publication of a popular illustrated history of the Synod, with Rev. Thorsten A. Gustafson, Director of Stewardship and assistant Centennial Director, as managing editor, Dr. Oscar N. Olson as historical editor, and Mr. Geo. Wickstrom as publication editor, assisted by the Life and Growth Committee. The history is to run into an edition of 25,000 and is entitled *Augustana—A Century of Life and Growth*. A documented history is also in preparation.

By co-operation with the various conference committees and Synodical boards every part of the Synod has been enlisted in the Centennial effort. A large amount of literature has been prepared and distributed setting forth the basic aims of the Centennial. The year 1948 is designated as "Local Congregation Year," with special emphasis on parish programs and projects. Suggested programs have been prepared by a Committee on Local Celebrations with Rev. Ragnar Moline as chairman.

With the approach of 1948 plans for the Jubilee Celebration

began to take definite shape. A committee to plan the general program was appointed consisting of the following: Dr. P. O. Bersell, chairman, Dr. O. A. Benson, Dr. Conrad Bergendoff, Dr. Knut Erickson, Rev. T. A. Gustafson, Rev. Malvin H. Lundeen, Mrs. Daniel Martin, Mr. Birger Swenson. The official celebration will be held in Rock Island in connection with the Synodical meeting June 7-13, 1948. The general theme will be, "They Came with the Bread of Life."

Six representatives from the Church of Sweden will visit the United States to participate in the Centennial observance. The delegation, headed by Archbishop Erling Eidem of Uppsala, will include Bishop Arvid Runesten of Karlstad; Professor Anders Nygren of Lund, president of the Lutheran World Federation; Dr. Hilding Pleijel, professor of Church History at the University of Lund; the Rev. Fritz Holmgren, pastor of the Bromma Church in Stockholm, the largest congregation in Sweden; and the Rev. S. A. Sigland of Norrköping, former seamen's pastor in Melbourne, Australia.

There will be greetings by fraternal visitors from other Lutheran bodies, the Lutheran World Federation and the World Council of Churches.

The celebration will include pilgrimages to New Sweden, Iowa, and Andover, Illinois, a historical pageant and a historical exhibit. The Centennial will also be observed in a number of important centers, from which invitations have been received, such as Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota; San Francisco, California; New York City; New Haven, Connecticut; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Des Moines, Iowa; Omaha, Nebraska; Chicago and Rockford, Illinois, and Lindsborg, Kansas.

"And now *the harvest*." We have reaped the fruits of the labors of the pioneers. We have planted where others prepared the ground. But now as then "God gives the increase" and to Him be the glory.

Colleges

BY PETER P. PERSON

AUGUSTANA COLLEGE AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Rock Island, Illinois

Administrative Officers:

Conrad John Immanuel Bergendoff, President
Knut Eric Erickson, Comptroller
Eric Herbert Wahlstrom, Acting Dean of the Seminary
George Bartholomew Arbaugh, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts
Karl Ahrendt, Director of the School of Music
Herbert Leslie Glynn, Registrar and Director of Admissions
Harry Sigfrid Bernard Johnson, Dean of Men
Olive Schwiebert, Dean of Women
Donald Olaf Rod, Librarian
Harley Norman Rohm, Director of Evening School and Special Services to Veterans
Arthur Waldemar Swedberg, Director of Buildings and Grounds
Richard Alan Barnes, Director of Teacher Placement Bureau and of Summer College
Lucy Anderson Beckstrom, Dietician and Director of Food Service
Leroy Carl Brissman, Director of Health Service

Board of Directors: Mrs. K. T. Anderson, Miss Rachel Anderson, Rev. Abner Arthur, Rev. William E. Berg, Dr. Conrad Bergendoff, Dr. P. O. Bersell, Mr. Albin W. Bloom, Mr. A. N. Carlson, Mr. Einar G. Carlson, Dr. Knut E. Erickson, Mr. Earl Hanson, Dr. John Hauberg, Rev. C. Philip Holmberg, Mr. Carl E. Johnson, Mr. Harold C. Lindholm, Rev. Gustav Lund, Mr. Herman G. Nelson, Rev. Wilbur N. Palmquist, Dr. E. E. Ryden, Rev. Carl W. Sodergren, Rev. Ruben Spong, Dr. Walter A. Tillberg, Dean Eric Wahlstrom.

Enrollment October 1, 1947:

Seminary, 96. Juniors, 21; Middlers, 19; Internes, 21; Seniors, 24; Special students, 11.
College, 1,295; Music, 241; Evening, 231; Summer (1947), 654; Speech Clinic, 36.

In 1860 university graduates of Lund and Uppsala who were leaders among the pioneers of Swedish immigration in the Middle West organized members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church from Sweden into the Augustana Synod. In their endeavor to establish a church of Lutheran faith in their new homeland, they realized the necessity of an educated ministry and lay leadership, and founded, also in 1860, Augustana College and Theological Seminary.

Members of the Board of Directors of Augustana College and Theological Seminary are elected by the Augustana Synod. The Board consists of the President of the Synod, the President of

the institution, and nineteen members—nine clerical and ten lay, at least one of whom is a woman. The term of office for members of the Board of Directors is four years.

The institution is made up of three main divisions: The College of Liberal Arts, the School of Music, and the Theological Seminary. All courses offered in the School of Music are recognized for credit in the College of Liberal Arts. The Seminary offers a four-year course, including one year of internship. Graduation from a liberal arts college or university is required for admission.

Curricula are offered leading to the following degrees: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science (College and Nurses' Training), Bachelor of Music, Bachelor of Music Education, and Bachelor of Divinity.

The campus consists of approximately sixty acres of land on the bluffs bordering the Mississippi River. The fifteen buildings, ground, and equipment are valued at more than \$2,000,000. Endowment funds exceed \$1,600,000.

BETHANY COLLEGE

Lindsborg, Kansas

Administrative Officers:

Emory Lindquist, President
Jens Stensaas, Treasurer
E. O. Deere, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts
Oscar Lofgren, Dean of the College of Fine Arts
Ethel M. Johnson, Dean of Women
Charles H. Stief, Dean of Men

Board of Directors: Dr. Victor Spong, Dr. Emory Lindquist, Rev. J. E. Liljedahl, Mr. George Ericson, Rev. S. E. Johnson, Rev. Roy E. Benson, Mr. Erland Carlsson, Rev. Philemon Smith, Mr. G. E. Bengston, Mr. Joel Martin, Mrs. F. O. Johnson, Mrs. Delores Runbeck, Mr. Martin Trued, Rev. C. G. Bloomquist.

Enrollment October 1, 1947:

Liberal Arts, 240; Fine Arts, 175. Total 415.

Bethany College was organized as Bethany Academy October 15, 1881, on the private initiative of Rev. Carl Swensson, then pastor of the Bethany Lutheran Church of Lindsborg.

On July 1, 1882, the Smoky Hill district of the Kansas Conference of the Lutheran Augustana Synod, at its meeting held in Marion Hill, Kansas, assumed the responsibility for the enterprise and elected a board of directors to exercise supervision over the infant undertaking. The same year the school was incorporated and named Bethany Academy.

Funds for building purposes were raised within the surrounding territory, and in 1884 the Kansas Conference of the Lutheran Augustana Synod took over the control of Bethany Academy.

In 1886 the charter was amended, the name changed to Bethany College, and the right to confer academic degrees granted.

Classes of college standard were added from year to year, and in 1891 Bethany conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts on the four members of its first graduating class.

Early in the history of the college the program was expanded to include music, commerce, and a model school. Later the model school was discontinued, and the commercial department was absorbed by the College of Liberal Arts. The Academy was discontinued in the spring of 1927.

Government of the college is vested in a Board of Directors consisting of thirteen members, including the president of the Conference and the president of the College as ex-officio members. The other members, five clerical and six lay, three of whom are nominated by the alumni, are elected by the Kansas Conference at its annual meeting.

Bethany College has a campus of twenty acres in the north part of the city, with seven buildings, including Presser Hall, built in 1930 through gifts from the Presser Foundation and others as a home for the College of Fine Arts.

BETHEL INSTITUTE

St. Paul, Minn.

Administrative Officers:

Henry Wingblade, President
Karl J. Karlson, Dean of the Seminary
C. E. Carlson, Dean of the College

Board of Directors: Dr. Carl J. Burton, Chairman; Mr. Arnold T. Wicklund, Vice-Chairman; Mr. Reuben Englund, Secretary; Mr. J. G. Hedberg, Treasurer; Mr. G. A. Hagstrom, President Emeritus; Mrs. Harold Johnson, Dr. Ewald Chalberg, Mr. Thor Knutson, Rev. Marvin Samuelson, Rev. Gordon Anderson, Rev. Clayton Bolinder, Rev. William Backlund, Mr. A. E. Clauson, Dr. W. F. Widen, Mr. Arnold D. Wicklund, Mr. Roy Anderson.

Enrollment October 1, 1947: College, 459; Seminary, 99.

Bethel Institute, owned and controlled by the Swedish Baptist General Conference of America, was founded by Dr. John Alexis Edgren as the Scandinavian Department of the Baptist Union Theological Seminary at Chicago, in October 1871. With the exception of three years—one spent in St. Paul, and two in Stromsburg, Nebraska—the work continued in Chicago until the Seminary was moved to its present location in St. Paul in 1914.

Bethel Academy was established in Minneapolis in 1905, and for two years conducted classes in the Elim Swedish Baptist Church. In the fall of 1907 the Academy moved into its own quarters in St. Anthony Park, St. Paul.

In 1913 the two schools were merged under the name of Bethel Academy and Theological Seminary, the work being carried on, however, in two distinct departments. A new campus was secured at the present location, and the new institution opened in the fall of 1914. In 1930 the name of the school was changed to Bethel Institute.

The need for more thorough training for those who expect to enter the gospel ministry, and the need for collegiate training in a Christian atmosphere for others, led to the establishment, in 1931, of Bethel Junior College as a department of Bethel Institute. The Academy, which has served the denomination for thirty years as a preparatory school, was discontinued in 1935.

In order to provide Bible and religious education training for lay leaders in Sunday schools and churches on the same scholastic level, the Christian Workers' Course was organized in 1935 as a department of the Junior College to replace the Bible and Missionary Training Department, which had served as the training school for lay leaders since 1922.

A four-year college program was launched in the fall of 1947.

The campus consists of an eight-acre tract with three main buildings—the Seminary, the Junior College, and a new dormitory for women erected in 1941. The library contains about 14,000 volumes.

Beginning with the fall semester 1944, a new course, designed to train young women for secretarial and missionary positions in individual churches, is being offered. The course leads to the degree of Bachelor of Religious Education.

An annex to the girls' dormitory was completed in September 1945. A new men's dormitory and an apartment building for married students were constructed in the fall of 1946. Future plans include an administration building.

EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCH SEMINARY AND BIBLE INSTITUTE

Chicago, Illinois

Administrative Officers:

Gustav Edwards, President Emeritus
T. B. Madsen, Acting President
Carl R. Steelberg, Dean
Roy A. Thompson, Executive Secretary

Board of Directors: Rev. F. W. Anderson, Mr. G. E. Sellstrom, Rev. R. A. Thompson, Mr. G. M. Strombeck, Mr. H. P. Haleen, Mr. J. R. Johnson, Mr. G. W. Aldeen, Mr. Einar Erickson, Dr. Harold Lundquist.

Enrollment October 1, 1947:

Seminary, 46 men; Bible Institute, 41 women. Total 87.

The educational work of the Evangelical Free Church had its beginning with short courses given at the Oak Street Hall, Chicago, in the years, 1897, 1898 and 1901. In 1902 a regular three-year course was organized, and a year later J. G. Princell, one of the outstanding leaders of the church, was called as a permanent teacher, continuing in that position until 1914. After a period during which the school was located in Minneapolis, it was for a time affiliated with the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. In 1926 the building which is now the home of the school was purchased by the General Conference of the church.

At the 59th annual meeting of the church in June 1944 a resolution was passed authorizing an immediate campaign to raise \$95,000 for the construction of a new building to provide adequate educational and administrative facilities. In this campaign \$100,000 was raised.

In 1946 it was decided to merge with the Trinity Seminary and Bible Institute of Minneapolis of the Evangelical Free Church Association of America (Norwegian). This merger will become actual when a suitable site for a larger school is obtained. The desire is to have this school in the Chicago area.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS COLLEGE

St. Peter, Minnesota

Administrative Officers:

Edgar M. Carlson, President
George F. Hall, Vice-President
Elmer B. Siebrecht, Dean of the College
R. W. Lawson, Business Manager
C. E. Sjostrand, Treasurer
Grant D. Hanson, Librarian
George W. Anderson, Dean of Men
C. Lorraine Telander, Dean of Women

Board of Directors: Hon. A. L. Almen, Vice-Chairman; Rev. A. W. Arthur; Rev. Arthur L. Chell; Rev. Reuben H. Ford, Secretary; Mr. Roy A. Hendrickson, Chairman; Rev. Melvin A. Hammarberg, Mr. W. E. Hanson, Dr. Hobart C. Johnson, Mr. Russell Johnson, Dr. Leonard Kendall, Mrs. C. Einar Norberg, Rev. Emil Swanson, Dr. Emil Swenson.

Enrollment October 1, 1947:

Men, 824; Women, 434. Total 1,258.

Gustavus Adolphus College was founded to develop intellectual and spiritual leaders for the Minnesota Lutheran Conference of the Augustana Synod. In 1862 it was organized as an academy at Red Wing, Minnesota, by Rev. Erik Norelius. The next year it was moved to East Union, near Carver, Minnesota, and was named St. Ansgar's Academy. Twelve years later, in 1876, it was moved to its permanent site in St. Peter and was rechristened Gustavus Adolphus College. College classes gradually were

added so that a baccalaureate class was graduated in 1890. But as the college department grew in importance, the academy lessened until it was discontinued in 1931. The college, on the other hand, grew to over 600 students. When the present war came, a normal enrollment was maintained through the registration of 400 United States Navy trainees in regular college classes.

The college is governed by a Board of Directors elected by the Minnesota Conference. The resources of Gustavus Adolphus College are valued at about \$1,750,000, real estate and equipment representing about \$1,250,000 and endowment \$600,000. The largest individual donations toward this sum have been \$40,000 from Mr. J. J. Hill, property valued at more than \$90,000 from Hon. C. A. Smith, \$32,500 from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and \$100,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation General Education Board.

The Minnesota Conference has just raised \$600,000 for new construction. The major portion of this amount will be used for a library building, now under construction, and a science hall projected for future erection.

Two large government buildings have been transferred to the campus during the past year, the one a general classroom building and "little theater" and the other a fine arts building for the music and art departments.

The college campus and grounds comprise about thirty-five acres on the west side of the Minnesota River, offering a beautiful view for twenty-five miles up and down the river. Seventeen buildings, facing the valley, overlook the city.

LUTHER COLLEGE

Wahoo, Nebraska

Administrative Officers:

Floyd E. Lauersen, President
V. E. Johnson, Business Manager and Treasurer
Ethel Ohman, Registrar and Secretary

Board of Directors: Rev. Floyd E. Lauersen, President of the Corporation and Institution; Rev. Clarence Hall, Rev. Everett W. Norling, Mr. Eugene Abrahamson, Rev. Sabin Swenson, Rev. Arthur H. Peterson, Mr. C. E. Larson, Mr. Al W. Bloom, Mr. A. E. Larson, Mr. Evald Brodd, Rev. Curtis W. Wiberg, Mr. Alfred Brodahl, Dr. C. O. Gulleen, Mr. Carl W. Olson, Dr. J. R. Swanson, Rev. Drell Bernhardson, Rev. C. G. Samuelson.

Enrollment October 1, 1947:

Academy, 35; College, 113; Freshmen, 64; Sophomores, 49. Total 148.

Luther College is a co-educational Junior College and Academy owned and controlled by the Nebraska Conference of the Lutheran Augustana Synod. It owes its beginning to the initiative of three early pastors of the Swedish Lutheran Church in Nebraska,

E. A. Fogelstrom, J. Torell, and J. E. Nordling, who discussed the project of a religious elementary school as early as 1880, little more than ten years after the first church of the future Conference had been established at Omaha. This led to action in 1883, when subscriptions were solicited at public meetings in the various churches. The school opened its doors as Luther Academy in the fall of that year.

A junior college was added in 1925. The Academy has two divisions: College Preparatory and General-Vocational. The Junior College offers courses in Liberal Arts, Teacher Training, Commerce, and Music.

Capacity enrollment at Luther College is about 175. Dormitories are equipped for 80 girls and 70 boys.

A fund of \$125,000 is being raised in the Nebraska Conference to be used for a new auditorium and science rooms. Over 50% of the amount has been secured.

A Christian Fellowship League in which all students have membership directs all student religious activities. Emphasis is placed upon participation by students.

NORTH PARK COLLEGE

Chicago, Illinois

Administrative Officers:

Algoth Ohlson, President

J. Fredrick Burgh, Vice-President, Business Manager

Nils W. Lund, Dean of the Theological Seminary

Walter J. Moberg, Dean of the Junior College and Academy

Donald F. Ohlsen, Acting Dean of the School of Music

Albin H. Erickson, Dean of Students

Oscar E. Olson, Registrar, Admissions Counselor, Secretary of Combined, and Junior College-Academy Faculties, Faculty Council

Betty Jane Highfield, Librarian

Clifford C. Swenson, Assistant Dean of the College and Academy

Helen A. Sohlberg, Dean of Women

Clifford G. Erickson, Director of the Evening Session

Wilbur H. Anderson, Director of the Physical Education

William B. Stromberg, College Physician

Katherine Sjogren, School Nurse

Board of Directors: Mr. Paul E. Alm, Treasurer; Dr. Theodore W. Anderson; Rev. Harold M. Carlson; Rev. Joseph Danielson, Chairman; Mr. Emil W. Hanson; Mr. John O. Hulting; Rev. Alfred J. Johnson, Secretary; Rev. J. Alfred Johnson; Mr. Axel G. Johnson; Mr. Carl E. Lundeen, Vice-Chairman; Dr. Algoth Ohlson; Dr. Eldon J. Strandine; Mr. Paul A. Westburg.

Enrollment October 1, 1947:

Academy, 463; Junior College, 618; School of Music, 45; Bible Institute, 30; Seminary, 42. Total 1,198 (Day Session); Evening Session, 594. Total 1,792.

North Park College, owned and controlled by the Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America, is a junior college offering a liberal arts curriculum, with general education courses and pre-professional courses corresponding to the freshman and sophomore years in a standard four-year college. Several terminal curricula are also offered.

One of the purposes expressed in the constitution of the Evangelical Mission Covenant Church at the time of its organization in 1885 was "to establish schools for Christian education at home and abroad." Accordingly, the same year, the Covenant, not yet strong enough to undertake a school project of its own, accepted an invitation from the Chicago Theological Seminary to open a Swedish department at that institution. During the ensuing six years of co-operation with the Congregationalists, whose views with regard to creed and organization were most like those of the Swedish Mission Friends, the desire nevertheless grew for a school under denominational control. The opportunity to gratify this ambition came in 1891, when a private school in Minneapolis was offered to the Covenant and accepted by the conference.

In 1894 the institution was moved to Chicago and given the name of North Park College. By the addition of a junior college department in 1902, it became one of the first junior colleges in the United States. This enterprise was discontinued after a few years, but in 1919 the junior college was re-established. Completion in 1924 of the campaign for \$500,000 provided the institution with an endowment of \$300,000, as well as additional buildings and equipment. During the fiftieth anniversary year, 1940-41, a fund campaign made possible the realization of plans for extension of plant and services. Also sharing in the 60th anniversary fund of the Covenant and generous gifts by friends has made possible the erection of two new buildings in 1947, the Theological Seminary, and the Music Hall.

The campus consists of about eight acres, bordering on the North Branch of the Chicago River. Ample space is provided for the nine buildings already situated upon the campus, as well as for several new buildings contemplated. The physical property of the college, equipment included, is valued at \$900,000 and is free from all incumbrances.

The Junior College offers the regular courses of the first two years of a university or college. Besides these liberal arts courses, the Junior College offers several so-called "terminal courses": a secretarial course, a medical secretary course, and a home economics course. A four-year academy, a school of music, a theological seminary and a Bible Institute are also maintained.

UPSALA COLLEGE

East Orange, New Jersey

Administrative Officers:

Evald B. Lawson, President
Frans A. Ericsson, Dean
Nils A. Nilson, Dean of Students
Linnea Alenius, Dean of Women
Gunnar P. Carlson, Registrar
Harold S. Carlson, Adviser to Freshmen

Board of Directors: Dr. J. Alfred Lundgren, Dr. J. A. Steeve, Dr. Charles A. Fryburg, Rev. Sigurd L. Hanson, Mr. Philip C. Anderson, Dr. Joel W. Bernhard, Rev. William R. Bergh, Dr. Karl G. Pearson, Rev. Harry A. Peterson, Mr. Claude K. Scheifley, Mr. Clarence J. Anderson, Rev. Herbert N. Johnson, Dr. J. Alfred Anderson, Mr. Carl A. Olson, Rev. Carl O. Bostrom, Rev. Tibert Anderson.

Ex Officio: Dr. Felix V. Hanson, Rev. Karl E. Mattson, Dr. Evald Benjamin Lawson.

Enrollment October 1, 1947:

Freshmen, 483; Sophomores, 661; Juniors, 285; Seniors, 116; Specials, 40. Total 1,585. Men, 1,122; Women, 463.

Upsala College was founded by that part of the Lutheran Augustana Synod which comprises the New York and the New England Conferences. It began its work October 3, 1893, under the leadership of the Rev. Dr. Lars Herman Beck. The campus of Upsala, comprising forty-five acres, is located in the heart of the residential area of East Orange. The majority of the twenty-one buildings were formerly large private residences, which have been converted to college purposes. The enrollment is limited to 1,500 students.

A ten-year building program was launched in the fall of 1945. Two structures have been completed, and work has been started on Beck Hall, a building designed for the humanities. An ingathering of \$200,000 for a new chapel is in progress.

On the east campus, in addition to Beck Hall, will be built the library and the John Ericsson Hall of Science. The chapel will be located at the center of the west campus, facing the library. The new dormitory units will also be placed on the west campus.

An endowment of \$100,000 made possible the establishment of the King Gustaf V Professorship in Swedish Language and Literature. The present incumbent of the chair is Dr. Frans August Ericsson, dean of the college. However, the department has grown to such proportions that one or two additional teachers are secured from Sweden each year.

Upsala plans to emphasize the study of American history. Funds are being raised for the endowment of the State of New Jersey Professorship in American History. The famous collection of Lincolniana owned by the institution is a valuable adjunct to this department.

In line with its program of enlarging the curriculum, Upsala has entered into an agreement for co-operative work with Newark College of Engineering and also with the School of Nursing of the Lutheran Memorial Hospital in Newark.

The following degrees are granted in course: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Science in Education, and Bachelor of Science in Business Administration.

PACIFIC LUTHERAN COLLEGE

Parkland, Washington

Administrative Officers:

S. C. Eastvold, President
Grace E. Blomquist, Dean of Women
Leslie O. Eklund, Dean of Men
Philip E. Hauge, Dean of the College
Clifford Olson, Director of Athletics

Board of Directors (Representing the Pacific District of the Evangelical Lutheran Church): Rev. M. J. K. Fuhr, Mr. Chris Knutzen, Mr. A. A. Mykland, Mr. Olof Halvorson, Rev. C. H. Norgaard, Dr. Paul Vigness, Dr. H. L. Foss, Mr. N. N. Hageness, Rev. O. A. Schmidt. (Representing the Northwestern District of the American Lutheran Church): Mr. Arne Strand, Rev. A. R. M. Kettner, Rev. W. H. Hellman. (Representing the Columbia Conference of the Augustana Synod): Mr. Francis E. Edlund, Dr. Carl A. V. Lund. (Representing the California Conference of the Augustana Synod): Rev. Paul D. Engstrand. (Representing the Pacific Lutheran College Alumni Association): Mr. Morris E. Ford, Mr. H. L. J. Dahl.

Enrollment October 1, 1947: 564 men, 236 women. Total 800.

Pacific Lutheran College, founded in 1920, is the only four-year Lutheran college on the entire Pacific coast and serves a territory extending from Shishmaref, Alaska, on the north, to San Diego, California, on the south, and the Rocky Mountain territory on the east.

The institution is owned by the Pacific Lutheran College Association, a Washington corporation. Its membership coincides with the membership of the Pacific District of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The Pacific District owns the school and supports it through voluntary gifts from its congregations. It receives annual subsidies from the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the American Lutheran Church and the Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church. The Columbia and California Conferences of the Augustana Church grant additional subsidies.

MINNEHAHA ACADEMY

3107 47th Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn.

Administrative Officers:

Clarence A. Nelson, President
Arthur W. Anderson, Assistant to the President and Dean of Boys
Anna L. Fellroth, Principal
Lawrence Bengtson, Assistant Principal
Paul G. Gjesdahl, Registrar
Erma Chinander, Dean of Girls

Minnehaha Academy is a four-year coeducational high school with an evangelical Christian emphasis. The school was founded in 1913, and is now completing its thirty-fourth school year. In the main the school offers three courses: academic (college preparatory); general, and business. In all of these courses Bible study and chapel attendance are required. The size of the student body is at present limited to 450.

Two edifices constitute the physical structures of the school. The main building was erected in 1913, and contains the offices, classrooms, laboratories, library and music studios. The auditorium building which was built in 1922 at the cost of approximately \$100,000, contains the chapel, gymnasium, auditorium, home economics room, several classrooms, kitchen and dining hall. Both structures are fireproof.

Minnehaha Academy is owned and operated by the Northwestern Mission Association, which is a district conference of the Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America.

General supervision of the school is vested in the Board of Education, elected by the annual conference of the Northwestern Mission Association.

Welfare Institutions

BY C. G. CARLFELT

As we are this year celebrating a twofold centennial, that of the Augustana Lutheran Church, and also the more general centennial of the coming of the Swedish pioneers to the midwestern region of our country, we are naturally thinking of the contributions the Swedish immigrants and their descendants have made to the sum total of American life. The rather heroic saga of the immigrant will find ample representation in the press and his manysided accomplishments will be featured by means of dramatic pageantry. Many a relic of the past, indicative of how our forefathers lived and labored, will be on display in the historic exhibitions which are to constitute a part of the centennial observances. By these and other means we will remind ourselves and our fellow Americans of the fact that people of Swedish descent have made a noteworthy contribution toward the upbuilding of our country.

There is one phase of all these endeavors which, however, can not and does not need to be featured in our pageants. This deals with the institutions which have been established by Americans of Swedish background. Here we have a lasting memorial to the foresight and the humanitarian principles that actuated the pioneers. To meet their religious needs they established churches, and they also built schools where their sons and daughters might be trained academically and be well prepared to fill their places as citizens of a new and rapidly developing nation. A sincere concern for the needy has, from the very beginning, characterized our Swedish-American people, and for that reason we also find that really gigantic efforts have been put forth to establish and maintain institutions of mercy. In this field we have consequently the most magnificent result of our common endeavors. Today we have not less than eighty-six various welfare institutions divided as follows: Children's homes, 16; homes for the aged, 38; hospitals, 18; hospices, 12; general institutions, 2. These institutions represent an investment amounting to well over twenty-three million dollars. In these homes and hospitals tens of thousands of sick have been cared for, orphans have found a home and a love that otherwise would have been denied them, and here, too, the aged have found peace and rest in their declining years. Besides the actual investment in buildings and equipment, additional millions must have been spent in maintaining these institutions throughout their long and eventful history.

With respect to the Swedish pioneers and their descendants one could well apply the epitaph to Sir Oliver Wren that is found in St. Paul's Cathedral in London. These are the words: "If you seek a monument, look around you." These institutions, built by our forefathers, are the best possible monuments that could be erected to their honor. They bear eloquent testimony to the true nobility of their character, for "sweet mercy is nobility's true badge." Certainly the pioneers were not in all things perfect, but due credit must be given them for their vital concern for those in need. In this respect they not only gave expression to a notable trait of the Swedish character, but they also rendered a valuable service to the land of their adoption, for it is evident that these benevolent institutions have served a large number of our population, irrespective of national background.

In the light of the facts referred to above, we believe that these benevolent institutions represent one of the most valuable and significant contributions made by Americans of Swedish descent to the upbuilding of our nation.

As stated in the previous volumes of the HANDBOOK, we have made a sincere effort to include all of our American-Swedish welfare institutions in the following tabulation and also to obtain recent information regarding them. If any omissions occur, it is due to the fact that the proper information was not available. The editors of the HANDBOOK would welcome information concerning the existence of other institutions not appearing in the present list.

GENERAL INSTITUTIONS

(*New data not submitted.)

The Immanuel Deaconess Institute, 34th and Fowler Avenues, Omaha 11, Neb. Founded in 1887 by the Augustana Synod. Value \$1,250,000.00. Consists of the following departments: Hospital—capacity 165; Deaconess Home—80; Home for the Aged—75; Home for Invalids—60; Children's Home—40. Dr. Samuel M. Miller, Superintendent; Sister Olive Cullenberg, Directing Sister.

**The Augustana Mission Colony*, 1405 10th Avenue So., Minneapolis, Minn. Founded 1896 by the Women's Mission Association of the Augustana Lutheran Church, Minneapolis, Minn. Capacity: Home for the Aged, 76; Girl's Home, 25; Children's Home, 30. Sister Elfrida Sandberg, Superintendent.

CHILDREN'S HOMES

Abbreviations: A. S.=Augustana Synod. M. C.=Evangelical Mission Covenant. F. C.=Evangelical Free Church.

Augustana Nursery, 2042 N. Orleans St., Chicago 14, Ill. Founded 1917 by the Augustana Inner Mission of Chicago (A. S.). Value \$35,000.00. Capacity of 25 babies. Rev. C. Bertram Swanson, Superintendent. Mrs. Rose Ott, Residence Director.

- Bethany Children's Home*, 1022 10th Avenue W., Alexandria, Minn. Founded in 1922 by the Red River Valley Conference (A. S.). Value \$12,000.00 Capacity 9 children. Miss Jean Larson, Superintendent.
- Bethany Children's Home*, 40th Avenue W and 9th Street, Duluth, Minn. Founded 1915 by the Minnesota Conference (A. S.). Value \$228,499.00. Capacity 60 children. Dr. L. B. Benson, Superintendent. Miss Anne Sundholm, Matron.
- *The Child Placing Department*, Board of Christian Service, 254 E. 10th St., Minneapolis, Minn. Founded 1915 by the Minnesota Conference (A. S.). Value, \$500. Capacity, 200-215 cases. Dr. L. B. Benson, General Superintendent. Sister Gertrude Carlson, A.M., R.N., Case Supervisor.
- The Children's Home of the Eastern Missionary Association*, Box 16, Cromwell, Conn. Founded by the Eastern Missionary Association in 1900. Value, \$200,000.00 Capacity, 60 children. Rev. G. H. Erickson, Superintendent. Mrs. G. H. Erickson, Matron.
- The Children's Home Association*, New Britain, Conn. Founded by Dr. John E. Klingberg in 1903. Now owned and controlled by The Children's Home Association of New Britain, Conn. Value, \$450,000. Capacity, 125 children. Haddon E. Klingberg, Superintendent. Mrs. Haddon Klingberg, Matron.
- Christian Children's Home*, Rt. 2, Box 46, Holdrege, Neb. Founded by Axel Nordin in 1889. Now owned and controlled by the Christian Children's Association. Value, \$260,000.00. Capacity, 80. Ivan L. Larson, Superintendent. Minnie Johnson, Matron.
- Covenant Children's Home*, 572 Elm Place, Princeton, Ill. Founded by Central Conference (M. C.) of America in 1921. Value, \$200,000.00. Capacity, 69 children. Rev. Clifford N. Videen, Superintendent. Mrs. Clifford N. Videen, Matron.
- Gustavus Adolphus Children's Home*, 705 Falconer St., Jamestown, New York. Founded in 1883 by New York Conference (A. S.). Value, (real estate, buildings, equipment) \$143,000.00; (investments) \$86,000.00; total, \$229,000.00. Capacity, 55 children. Herbert E. Malm, Superintendent. Mrs. Malm, Matron. Paul J. Bergeson, Business Manager.
- Kallman Home for Children*, 8515 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn, N. Y. Founded by Gustav Kallman in 1898. Value, \$420,000.00. Capacity, 118 children. Rev. Oscar W. Arell, Superintendent. Mrs. O. W. Arell, Matron.
- *Klingberg Children's Home*, 6522 S. Harvard St., Chicago, Ill. Founded 1926 by Dr. J. E. Klingberg. Capacity, 24 children. Miss Anna Gothberg, Matron. C. A. Olson, Superintendent.
- Lutheran Children's Home, Inc.*, 72 N. Main St., Avon, Mass. Founded by the New England Conference (A. S.) in 1907. Value, \$100,000.00. Capacity, 36. Milton V. Bjorkquist, Superintendent.
- Lutheran Home for Children*, 1323 Rowell Ave., Joliet, Ill. Founded by the Illinois Conference in 1892 (A. S.). Value, \$56,900.00. Capacity, 71 children. Rev. Martin L. Swanson, Superintendent and Chaplain. Miss Alfild Rydbeck, Matron.
- Lutheran Home for Children*, Andover, Ill. Founded by Pastor Jonas Swenson and others in 1867. Now owned and controlled by the Illinois Conference (A. S.). Value, \$100,000.00. Capacity, 42 children. Edmund O. Rausch, Superintendent. Miss Doris Swedman, Matron.
- Mankato Lutheran Home*, 718 Mound Avenue, Mankato, Minn. Founded by the Minnesota Conference in 1932 (A. S.). Value, \$65,856.15. Capacity, 30. Dr. L. B. Benson, Superintendent. Miss Ida Grinager, Matron.
- The Mariadahl Children's Home*, Cleburne, Kansas. Founded by the Kansas Conference in 1879 (A. S.). Value, \$69,400.00. Capacity, 35 children. Rev. John Billdt, B.D., Superintendent. Mrs. John Billdt, Matron.

Vasa Children's Home, Red Wing, Minn., Rt. 2. Founded by the Society of Mercy in 1865. Now owned and controlled by the Minnesota Conference (A. S.). Value, \$245,752.70. Capacity, 45. Dr. L. B. Benson, General Superintendent. Miss Lydia Becklund, Matron.

HOMES FOR THE AGED

Augustana Home for the Aged, 7540 Stony Island Ave., Chicago, Ill. Founded by the Illinois Conference (A. S.) in 1911. Value, \$500,000.00. Capacity, 150 residents. Rev. P. H. Nordlander, Superintendent.

Bethany Covenant Home, 2309 Hayes St. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn. Founded by the Northwestern Mission Association (M. C.) in 1929. Value, \$21,000.00. Capacity, 36 guests. Jacob Elving, General Superintendent. Mrs. Ruth Larson, Matron.

Bethany Home for the Aged, 803 10th Ave. W., Alexandria, Minn. Founded by the Red River Valley Conference (A. S.) in 1916. Value, \$70,000.00. Capacity, 60 guests. Mr. Emil Gahlon, Superintendent. Ebba E. Anderson, R.N., Matron.

Bethany Home, Turlock, Calif. Founded in 1924 by the Evangelical Mission Covenant Association of California. Value, \$100,000.00. Capacity, 33 rooms. Mr. Anton Peterson, Superintendent. Mrs. A. Peterson, Matron.

Bethany Home and Hospital, 5015 N. Paulina St., Chicago 40, Ill. Founded by the Swedish Methodist Church in 1889. Value, \$1,250,000.00. Capacity, 190 beds. Rev. B. W. Selin, Superintendent. Mrs. C. Talbot, Matron.

Bethany Old People's Home, Rt. 10, Spokane, Wash. Founded in 1919 by the North Pacific Missionary Conference (M. C.). Value, \$50,000.00. Capacity, 30 guests. Rev. Robert A. Larson, Superintendent. Mrs. Robert A. Larson, Matron.

Bethesda Old People's Home, Chisago City, Minn. Founded by Rev. Carl A. Hultkrans in 1904. Now controlled by the Minnesota Conference (A. S.). Value, \$166,261.64. Capacity, 81 guests. Dr. L. B. Benson, Superintendent. Eleonora Slattengren, Matron.

Christian Home for the Aged, Inc., 2010 19th Ave. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn. Founded in 1907, and is privately owned since 1945. Capacity, 30. Marie O. Peterson, Superintendent.

Columbia Conference Home for the Aged, 405 N. 48th St., Seattle, Wash. Founded by the Columbia Conference (A. S.) in 1920. Value, \$100,000.00. Capacity, 66 guests. Rev. L. E. Jones, Superintendent. Miss Emma J. Johnson, Matron.

Ebenezer Home for the Aged, Buffalo, Minn. Founded by the Northwest Mission Association (M. C.) in 1918. Value, \$25,000.00. Capacity, 36 beds. Rachel Olson, Matron.

Elim Old People's Home, Princeton, Minn. Founded in 1928 by the Minnesota District Society (F. C.). Value \$30,000.00. Capacity, 45 guests. Rev. Carl G. Nicholson, B.D., Superintendent. Mrs. Carl Nicholson, Matron.

Evangelical Lutheran Bethany Home for the Aged, Lindsborg, Kansas. Founded in 1911 by the Kansas Conference (A. S.). Value, \$52,800.00. Capacity, 40 guests. Miss Elin A. Engberg, Matron.

The Evangelical Free Church Home, 315 Division Street, Boone, Iowa. Founded in 1912 by the Evangelical Free Church of America. Value, \$100,000.00. Capacity, 55 guests. Mr. Andrew Modig, Superintendent. Mrs. Andrew Modig, Matron.

**Home for the Aged*, West Newton, Mass. Founded in 1912 by the Swedish Charitable Society of Greater Boston. Value, \$181,375. Capacity, 30 guests. Mrs. Daisy Stockwell, Matron.

- Frewsburg Covenant Home*, 106 Main Street, Frewsburg, N. Y. Founded in 1922 by the Middle East Conference (M. C.). Value, \$40,000. Capacity, 23. Rev. Carl Fredeen, Superintendent; Mrs. Carl J. Fredeen, Matron.
- Iowa Lutheran Home for the Aged*, Madrid, Iowa. Founded in 1904 by the Iowa Conference (A. S.). Value, \$231,607.43. Capacity, 63 guests. Mr. Gust Sanborn, Superintendent; Mrs. Gust Sanborn, Matron.
- Lakeshore Lutheran Home for the Aged*, 4002 London Road, Duluth, Minn. Founded in 1930 by the Minnesota Conference (A. S.). Value, \$104,309.13. Capacity, 45 guests. Dr. L. B. Benson, Superintendent; Mrs. Signe T. Ekblad, Matron.
- Luther Home for the Aged*, Marinette, Wis. Founded in 1917 by the Superior Conference (A. S.). Value, \$100,000.00. Capacity, 40 single rooms. Pastor Edwin H. Swanson, Superintendent; Mrs. E. H. Swanson, Matron.
- **Luther Home for the Aged*, 1706 Division Street, Grand Rapids, Mich. Founded in 1924 by the Illinois Conference (A. S.). Value, \$78,138.00. Capacity, 35 guests. Dr. Geo. A. Fahlund, Superintendent.
- Lutheran Home for the Aged*, 715 Falconer St., Jamestown, N. Y. Founded in 1930 by the New York Conference (A. S.). Value, \$46,000.00. Capacity, 19 guests. Mrs. Ruth Lindstrom, Matron.
- Lutheran Home for the Aged*, 26 Harvard St., Worcester 2, Mass. Founded in 1920 by the New England Conference (A. S.). Value, \$183,970.00. Capacity, 44 guests. Sister Lillie Carlson, Matron.
- Lutheran Home for the Aged*, Post 497, Wetaskiwin, Alberta, Canada. Founded in 1943 by the Canada Conference (A. S.). Value, \$6,670.00. Capacity, 11 guests. Miss Lily Tunim, Superintendent.
- Mankato Lutheran Home*, 718 Mound Ave., Mankato, Minn. Founded in 1930 by the Minnesota Conference (A. S.). Value, \$81,149.44. Capacity, 30 guests. General Superintendent, L. B. Benson, D.D.; Matron, Miss Ida Grinager.
- Old People's Home of the Eastern Missionary Association, Inc.*, 2860 Lafayette Ave., Bronx, New York 61, N. Y. Founded in 1920 by the Eastern Missionary Association (M. C.). Value, \$160,000.00. Capacity, 36 guests. Rev. August Willandt, Superintendent.
- Salem Home for the Aged*, 1313 Rowell Ave., Joliet, Ill. Founded in 1906 by the Illinois Conference (A. S.). Value, \$55,000.00. Capacity, 55 guests. Rev. Martin L. Swanson, Superintendent and Chaplain; Mrs. H. G. Hedlund, Matron.
- Salem Lutheran Home for the Aged*, 3008 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Founded in 1920 by the Kansas Conference (A. S.). Value, \$39,650.00. Capacity, 27 guests. Mrs. Ida L. Hedeon, Superintendent.
- Salem Lutheran Home*, 2361 East 29th St., Oakland, Calif. Founded in 1924 by the Salem Lutheran Home Association. Value, \$360,138.94. Capacity 92 guests. Dr. C. O. Lundquist, Superintendent; Mrs. Anna M. Okerstrom, Matron.
- **Scandinavian Home of Rest*, 2010 19th Ave., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn. Founded in 1907. Capacity, 27 guests. Marie O. Peterson, Superintendent.
- Scandinavian Old People's Home*, 1811 Broad St., Cranston, R. I. Founded by the Scandinavians of Rhode Island in 1930. Value, \$100,000.00. Capacity, 30 guests. Miss Nina Swanson, Matron.
- Scandinavian Union Relief Home*, 1507 Lowry Ave., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn. Home was founded in 1915 by the Scandinavian Union Relief Society. Value, \$125,000.00. Capacity, 70 guests. Mrs. Emily Holmquist, Superintendent; Mrs. Carl Larson, Matron.
- Sunset Home Society*, 804 W. 7th, Concordia, Kansas. Founded in 1905 by the Swedish Baptists of Kansas. Value, \$275,000.00. Capacity, 65 guests. Rev. C. A. Carlson, Superintendent; Mrs. C. A. Carlson, Matron.

- *Svithiod Home*, Excelsior, Minn. Founded in 1927 by the Independent Order of Svithiod. Value, \$115,000.00. Capacity, 35 guests. Emil Berglund, 524 Hodgson Building, Minneapolis, Minn., Business Manager.
- The Swedish Augustana Home for the Aged*, 1680 60th Street, Brooklyn 4, N. Y. Founded in 1908 by the New York Conference (A. S.). Value, \$330,052.90. Capacity, 75 guests. John H. Benson, Superintendent; Mrs. John H. Benson, Matron.
- Swedish Baptist Home of Rest, Inc.*, River Road, Shelton, Conn. Founded in 1907 by the Swedish Baptist Churches of the East. Value, \$100,000.00. Capacity, 50 guests. Rev. A. O. Lundeen, Superintendent; Mrs. A. O. Lundeen, Matron.
- Swedish Covenant Home of Mercy*, 2725 W. Foster Ave., Chicago, Ill. Founded by the Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America in 1886. Value, \$250,000.00. Capacity, 103 guests. Arthur A. R. Nelson, Superintendent.
- Swedish Home for Aged People*, 20 Bristol Ave., Staten Island 1, N. Y. Founded in 1909. Owned and controlled by the Swedish Home for Aged People Association. Value, \$85,400.00. Capacity, 42 guests. Hilding Lindgren, Superintendent; Mrs. Florence A. Lindgren, Matron.
- *Swedish Old People's Home of the Evangelical Free Church of America*, 315 Division Street, Boone, Iowa. Founded 1912 by Evangelical Free Church. Value, \$100,000.00. Capacity, 55 guests. Mrs. Andrew Modig, Superintendent and Matron.
- Swedish Societies' Old People's Home Association*, 2320 Pioneer Road, Evanston, Ill. Founded in 1894 by the Swedish American Society of Cook County. Value, \$250,000.00. Capacity, 114 guests. Oscar Gustafson, Superintendent; Laurena C. Anderson, Matron.
- *Twin City Linnea Home for Aged*, 2040 Como Avenue, St. Paul, Minn. Founded by the Twin City Linnea Society in 1917. Value, \$254,000.00. Capacity, 80 guests. Alma C. Olson, Matron.
- Viking Home*, Gurnee, Illinois. Founded in 1926 by the Independent Order of Vikings. Value, \$130,000.00. Capacity, 36 guests.

HOSPITALS

- Augustana Hospital*, 411 Dickens Ave., Chicago 14, Ill. Founded by the Illinois Conference (A. S.), in 1882. Value, \$2,112,000.00. Capacity, 275 beds, 30 bassinets. Mr. Ernest I. Erickson, Superintendent; Miss Mabel Haggman, Director of Nursing.
- Bethesda Hospital*, 559 Capitol Boulevard, St. Paul, Minn. Founded in 1882 by Pastor A. P. Montan (A. S.). Value, \$1,000,000.00. Capacity, 162 beds. Dr. L. B. Benson, Superintendent.
- Bethesda Invalid Home*, 249 Ninth St., St. Paul, Minn. Founded in 1915 by the Minnesota Conference (A. S.). Value, \$122,506.75. Capacity, 115 patients. Dr. L. B. Benson, Superintendent; Miss Esther Peterson, Matron.
- The Bethphage Mission*, Axtell, Nebraska. Founded in 1913 by the Rev. K. G. Dahl in order to provide a Christian home for epileptics, feeble-minded, and other invalids. Now owned and controlled by the Bethphage Inner Mission Association of Nebraska. Value, \$500,000.00. Capacity, 165 guests. Rev. Arthur A. Christenson, Superintendent; Sister Julianne Holt, Directing Sister and Housemother.
- Columbia Hospital*, 326 16th Street, Astoria, Oregon. Founded in 1927 by the Columbia Conference (A. S.). Value, \$400,000.00. Capacity, 91 beds. C. O. Moberg, Superintendent.
- *Concordia Hospital*, 614 2nd Ave., Concordia, Kansas. Founded in 1920 by the Sunset Home Society. Capacity, 35 patients. Mrs. Melvina Beale, R.N., Superintendent.

- Emanuel Hospital*, 2800 N. Commercial Ave., Portland 12, Ore. Founded in 1912 by the Portland District of the Columbia Conference (A. S.). Value, 1,410,731.81. Capacity, 354 beds, 95 bassinets. Mr. Paul R. Hanson, Administrator; Enola M. Miller, R.N., Director of Nurses.
- **Emanuel Hospital*, 200 Canal Drive, Turlock, Calif. Founded in 1916 by Evangelical Mission Covenant Association. Value, \$75,000.00. Capacity, 40 patients. Miss Eva Nelson, R.N., Superintendent.
- Fairlawn Hospital*, 189 May St., Worcester 2, Mass. Founded in 1921 by the Scandinavians of Worcester. Owned and controlled by the Fairlawn Hospital, Inc. Value, \$325,000.00. Capacity, 70 beds, including 16 bassinets. Plans for new wing in the near future, to increase to 100 bed hospital. Miss Clara M. Swahnberg, R.N., Superintendent.
- Iowa Lutheran Hospital*, 712 Parnell Ave., Des Moines, Iowa. Founded in 1912 by the Iowa Conference (A. S.). Value, \$724,482.01. Capacity, 135 beds, 20 bassinets. F. A. Hanson, Superintendent.
- Lutheran Hospital of Moline*, 506 5th Avenue, Moline, Ill. Founded in 1913 by the Rock Island District of the Illinois Conference (A. S.). Value, \$750,000.00. Capacity, 135 beds, 30 bassinets. J. T. Tollefson, Superintendent; Mabel M. Anderson, R.N., Director of Nursing Education and Nursing Service.
- Swedish-American Hospital*, 1316 Charles St., Rockford, Ill. Founded by Swedish-American Hospital Association of Rockford in 1911. Now owned and controlled by the Swedish-American Hospital Association. Value, \$693,404.63. Capacity, 125 beds, 30 bassinets. George M. Edblom, Superintendent; Mrs. Elizabeth Palm, Director of Nurses.
- Swedish Covenant Hospital*, 5145 N. California Ave., Chicago, Ill. Founded in 1886 by the Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America. Value, \$1,250,000.00. Capacity, 193 beds, 65 bassinets. Now erecting a Nurses' Educational Building and Dormitory at the cost of \$600,000.00. Arthur A. R. Nelson, Superintendent.
- The Swedish Hospital of Brooklyn*, 1350 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn 16, N. Y. Founded in 1896 by a group of Swedish business men. Now owned and controlled by the Swedish Hospital Society. Value, \$539,483.31. Capacity, 100 beds. The Hospital is a voluntary, non-profit organization. Constance Magnuson, R.N., Superintendent; Hanna Lundstrom, R.N., Director of Nurses.
- The Swedish Hospital*, 914 So. 8th St., Minneapolis, Minn. Founded in 1898 by a group of Swedish residents of Minneapolis. Now it is owned and controlled by the Swedish Hospital, a non-profit Minnesota corporation. Value, \$2,000,000.00. Capacity, 500 beds. There is a large school of Nursing and a school for X-ray and Laboratory technicians connected with the hospital. Raymond K. Swanson, Superintendent.
- **The Swedish Hospital*, Summit Ave., and Columbia St., Seattle, Wash. Founded in 1908 by a group of ten individuals. Value, \$1,800,000.00. Capacity, 300 beds and 74 bassinets. Miss Herina Eklind, R.N., Superintendent.
- The Swedish National Sanatorium*, 3451 South Clarkson St., Englewood (Denver), Colorado. Founded by the Swedish population of Denver and incorporated in 1909. Controlled by a Board of Trustees of 15 members, two chosen from each of the following: Augustana Lutheran, Evangelical Free Church, Baptist, Covenant, Methodist and five at large. Value, \$1,500,000.00. Capacity, 72 beds. Rev. Joseph D. Broman, Superintendent; Mrs. Ruth Forsberg, Matron.
- Trinity Lutheran Hospital*, 30th and Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo. Founded in 1906 by Dr. A. W. Lindquist and is now owned and controlled by the Kansas Conference (A. S.). Value, \$624,079.67. Capacity, 125 beds and

25 bassinets. Carl A. Westin, Administrator; Irene Swenson, Director of Nurses.

Warren Hospital, 37 Wentzel St., Warren, Minn. Founded in 1905 by the Warren Hospital Association. It is now owned and controlled by the Red River Valley Conference (A. S.). Value, \$67,500.00. Capacity, 50 beds including bassinets. Margery Low, R.N., Superintendent; Echo Norman, Business Manager.

HOSPICES

Augustana Central Home, 1346 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. Founded in 1908 by the Chicago Inner Mission Society and is now owned and controlled by the Illinois Conference (A. S.). Value, \$55,174.38. Capacity, 65 guests. Rev. C. Bertram Swanson, Superintendent; Mrs. Esther Peterson, Matron.

The Augustana Lutheran Home, 1746 Emerson Street, Denver, Colo. Founded by the Augustana Lutheran Church of Denver in 1918. Value, \$40,000.00. Capacity, 40 guests. Miss Ida Bjorndahl, Matron.

Augustana Lutheran Women's Home, 202 N. 26th Street, Omaha, Nebr. Founded in 1893 by Marie Hoinees and Ellen Nelson (A. S.). Value, \$50,000.00. Capacity, 50 guests. Mrs. Clara Karlson, Superintendent.

Bethphage Rest Home, 404 N. Spruce St., Colorado Springs, Colo. Founded in 1930 by Rev. F. O. W. Gustavson and is now controlled by the Bethphage Mission in Axtell, Neb. (A.S.). Value, \$10,000.00. Capacity, 14 guests. Rev. A. A. Christenson, Superintendent.

Compass Center (Lutheran Compass Mission), 77 Washington St., Seattle, Washington. Founded in 1920 by Pastor Otto R. Karlstrom of the Columbia Conference (A. S.). Value, \$50,000.00. Capacity, 60 beds and 120 in the assembly room. The center serves unattached men—seamen, R. R. workers, loggers, mill workers, longshoremen and general workers. The services rendered include lodging, reading and recreation, meals, mail and checking service, Gospel meetings, laundry and clean-up facilities. Rev. Edwin Bracher, Superintendent.

Immanuel Women's Home, 1511 N. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Founded by Dr. C. A. Evald and 23 members of the Immanuel Lutheran Church in Chicago (A. S.), in 1907. Controlled by the Immanuel Woman's Home Association. Value, \$200,000.00. Capacity, 120 girls. Mrs. Josephine Olson, Matron.

Lutheran Home for Women, 318-20 East 82nd St., New York City 28, N. Y. Founded in 1931 by the Woman's Missionary Society (A. S.). Value, \$150,000.00. Capacity, 76 guests. Mrs. Clara Karlson, Superintendent.

The Lutheran Seamen's Home, 9-11 Henry Street, East Boston, Mass. Founded in 1873 by Fosterlandsstiftelsen of the Swedish Church. Now owned and controlled by the New England Conference (A. S.). Value, \$55,000.00. Capacity, 50 men. Rev. Theo. Hjerpe, Superintendent.

Headquarters Woman's Missionary Society, 3939 Pine Grove Ave., Chicago 13, Ill. Founded in 1923 by Emmy Evald (A. S.). Value, \$55,000.00. Capacity, five offices, educational department, and a suite for missionaries on furlough. Mrs. Pearl Johnson, Superintendent.

Red Shield Clubs for Scandinavian Seamen. (1) Address—5302 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Founded February 1943 by the Salvation Army. Superintendent, Major Gustav Johnson. (2) Address—314 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Founded April 1943 by The Salvation Army. Superintendent, Major Gunnar Lundsten.

Scandinavian Sailors Home, 116 Drumm Street, San Francisco, Calif. Founded in 1903 by Mr. John Brynteson. Now owned and controlled by the Evangelical Mission Covenant Association of California. Value, \$75,000.00. Capacity, 73 rooms for guests. Rev. Franz L. Larson, Superintendent and Chaplain.

Scandinavian Sailor's Home, Inc., 287 Hanover St., Boston 13, Mass. Founded about 1881-82 by the Swedish-Americans in Boston and vicinity, headed by Mr. Olaus Olson, an ex-sailor. Now owned and controlled by the Mission Covenant Church. Rev. Axel Bergstedt, Superintendent.

Swedish Lutheran Immigrant Home, Inc., 5-6 Water Street, New York 4, N. Y. Founded in 1894 by the Augustana Synod. Capacity, 90 beds. Rev. C. S. Ohman, Office Manager.

Publishers and Booksellers

ALBERT BONNIER PUBLISHING HOUSE

605 Madison Avenue, New York City

President, Åke Bonnier

Manager, Gustaf Wetterström

The Albert Bonnier Publishing House in New York was established in 1910 by Åke Bonnier, a son of the late Otto Bonnier, chief of the famous Stockholm publishing firm.

The building purchased and recently occupied by the firm provides increased space for its expanded activities as well as offices for the journalists and newspaper writers covering the United States for the various Bonnier publications. As one of its services, the House conducts an information service which is not restricted to books, but covers the broader field of American-Swedish cultural relations.

A series of books of Scandinavian interest, both translations and originals, is being planned. The first item in the series, *Sweden, Past and Present*, has already appeared and will be followed by other volumes of a similar nature.

AUGUSTANA BOOK CONCERN

Rock Island, Illinois

Birger Swenson, General Manager

The Augustana Book Concern, organized in 1884, was privately owned until 1889, when it became the official publication house of the Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America. It is now owned and operated by the Synod. The Synod's publication work really began in a printing shop started by one of the pioneer pastors, Rev. T. N. Hasselquist, in Galesburg, Ill., in 1854. It was continued, 1859-1874, through a Publication Society with a printing shop in Chicago. From 1874 to 1889 the Synod's interests were served by privately owned publication houses.

This publishing house has produced a series of college and high-school texts for instruction in Swedish (see page 160). It publishes the weeklies *Augustana* (Swedish) and *The Lutheran Companion*, official organs of the Synod; the annuals *Korsbaneret* and *The Augustana Annual* (the latter taking the place of *My Church* and the *Augustana Almanac*); *The Augustana Quarterly*, a theological journal, and Sunday school texts, periodicals and textbooks.

Among recent publications are:

The Cousins, by Helen Foster Anderson; *A Century of Life*

and Growth, by O. N. Olson and George Wickstrom; *Advanced Spoken Swedish* and *Elementary Spoken Swedish*, by Martin Söderbäck; *Basic Swedish Word List*, by Martin S. Allwood and Inga Wilhelmsen.

The great bulk of the output of the Augustana Book Concern for almost fifty years consists of literature in the interest of the church which it serves.

BAPTIST CONFERENCE PRESS

912 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

C. Geo. Ericson, Manager

The Baptist Conference Press is the publication department of the Baptist General Conference of America. Until 1909 it was affiliated with the American Baptist Publication Society, but is now owned by the Swedish Baptists.

The Conference Press publishes *Svenska Standaret* (The Standard), official organ of the Swedish Baptist Church, and a number of publications in English.

Among recent publications are: *Foreign Missions Pay Dividends* by Chaplain Clarence Wallin (1946); *Seventy-five Years of Bethel College and Seminary* by Prof. Adolf Olson and Rev. Virgil Olson (1946); *Voyaging with Christ* by Wilbur Sorley (1947); *A Devotional Interpretation of Family Hymns* by Rev. Earl Brooks (1947); *Essentials of Bible Doctrine* by Dr. Arvid Gordh (reprint 1947); *The Fundamentals of Faith* by Dr. J. A. Edgren (1947); *Advance* (annual) edited by Rev. C. George Ericson and Rev. Martin Erikson.

COVENANT BOOK CONCERN

G. F. Hedstrand, Editorial Director

The Covenant Book Concern, organized in 1885, is owned and operated by the Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America. It publishes the *Covenant Weekly*, which has a supplement in Swedish. Also three Sunday school papers, *Youth Today*, *Crossroads*, and *The Children's Hour*.

Among recent publications of the press are *Eternal Security*, by Hjalmar Sundquist, and *More Than Conquerors*, by G. F. Hedstrand, a bird's-eye view of the Christian Church.

FREE CHURCH PUBLICATIONS

2951 Bloomington Ave., Minneapolis, Minnesota

Roy A. Thompson, Editor

The Evangelical Free Church of America in 1925 acquired its own publishing house now known as Free Church Publications, by the purchase of Chicago-Bladet Publishing Company.

Since October 1947, denominational literature has been printed by the Free Church Press, 235 20th Ave. So., Minneapolis, which

is owned jointly by the Evangelical Free Church and the Evangelical Free Church Association (formerly the Norwegian-Danish Evangelical Free Church).

Among recent publications are *Sunshine and Shadow* by Dr. E. A. Halleen and *Laborers Together with God*, a collection of biographies of pastors of the denomination.

SCANDINAVIAN MUSIC HOUSE

625 Lexington Ave., New York 22, New York

E. Jarl, Proprietor and Manager

The Scandinavian Music House, established in 1937, imports and reproduces Sonora phonograph records and represents several Swedish music houses in purchasing American music for publication in Sweden. It also serves as an American wholesale and retail distributing agency for Scandinavian music.

DALKULLAN PUBLISHING AND IMPORTING CO.

3252 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois

Dalkullan was established in 1894 by Captain Einar Lofstrom and was purchased by its present owner in 1937. Until 1932 it published Swedish music and books, but now limits itself to importing and retailing Swedish linen and fancy goods, novelties, books and magazines. The firm also carries a stock of Swedish provincial costumes for rental.

SCANDIA FILMS, INC.

220 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N. Y.

Ernest Mattson, President

1009 Currie Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

O. C. Christopher, Manager

The importation and showing of Swedish films was begun by Mr. Mattsson about 1917. Scandia Films, Inc., imports regularly the latest and best Swedish film productions, principally from A. B. Svensk Filmindustri and A. B. Europa Film and also from smaller producers, all in Stockholm, Sweden. The films are generally shown in programs consisting of one feature and short subjects such as travel, educational and scenic films. The features are provided with superimposed English titles but the shorts are shown with the original Swedish commentary, or in many instances remade with English commentary. The purpose is to have the best Swedish film productions shown in this country and bring to the attention of the American film producers suitable stories for remake into American productions.

Scandia Films have available about 100 features, and 300 short films from Sweden, mainly 35mm, but some in 16mm. Prices are provided on request.

A Century of Swedish Immigration

BY NILS WILLIAM OLSSON

A foreign observer in the United States is frequently amazed by the fact that the Middle West is virtually the product of barely one hundred years of colonization and development. In many areas within the Mississippi Valley the transformation from frontier wilderness to bustling twentieth century activity has been wrought within the life-span of one man. Recently the author of this article chanced upon an 1860 census of the state of Nebraska to find the following notation: "There are no inhabitants in Fillmore County." Today this Nebraska county is just as full of pulsating life as any other part of the Middle West.

A centennial of Swedish migration to the Mississippi Valley, therefore, becomes in itself a centennial of the Middle West. When in the 1840's the first wagon loads of colonizers inched their way across the plains of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, they found a land untouched by the human plow, lying in peaceful tranquility, its stillness only now and then disturbed by a hunting Indian or a lonely trapper. Thus the Swedish pioneers joined the Norwegians, the Irish, or the Germans, who had preceded them by a few years, to become the builders of the prairie states. Together they carved for themselves new lives in the wilderness and expedited the settling of the vast inland areas which we know today as the Middle West.

America was not unknown to the Swede of the 1840's. In fact the Swedish element in America had been an old one, dating back to 1638, when Queen Christina put into action a dream of her father's, Gustavus Adolphus, and sent the ships, *Kalmar Nyckel* and *Fogel Grip* to the shores of the Delaware. For a few decades the dream of a New Sweden in America seemed to come true, but an expanding Sweden in Europe could not afford an expanding Sweden in the West, and the colony became an easy prey for the Dutch in 1655.

The settlement lived on, however, first under the Dutch, then the British, and finally after 1776 under the American flag. Delaware, as one of the original thirteen colonies, was proud of its Swedish heritage and gave of its best to the new nation. The Swedish culture brought to the Delaware shore by Governor Printz, and carried forward by a long procession of Swedish clergymen and lay leaders, kept the Swedish language and customs alive until the beginning of the nineteenth century, when, with the demise of the last Swedish clergyman in colonial New

Sweden, the Rev. Nicholas Collin, the Swedish tongue was silenced for good.

Barely a decade after Dr. Collin's death a new colonizing enterprise was started. The beginning of a second influx of Swedish settlers was almost ready, the fruition of a plan too daring even for a Gustavus Adolphus.

During the eighteenth century, there had been little mass movement to the New World from Sweden, though thousands of immigrants had begun to come from the British Isles and Germany. This was not due to a lack of interest in America. The enthusiasm for the West had rather been heightened by the Age of Enlightenment in Sweden, and one of Sweden's finest scholars, Per Kalm, had spent a considerable time in America during the 1750's to learn how people lived in the western hemisphere. As the clouds of war hovered over the American colonies, culminating in the Revolutionary War, Sweden's sympathies had been strong for the colonists, and many of Sweden's finest officers and men served with the revolutionary forces. When the colonies became independent, Sweden was the first European nation to sign a pact of amity and goodwill.

The lack of immigration from Sweden, however, was not due to any other cause than the reluctance of official Sweden to allow its young people to settle in foreign lands and thus rob Swedish farms, mines, and ships of badly needed labor. Sweden guarded itself very circumspectly against mass emigration. Florence Janson, in her excellent work, "The Background of Swedish Immigration, 1840-1930," speaks of some of these difficulties, imposed by a Crown unwilling to see its best youth leave the country. As early as 1739 a law was passed stating that an emigrant was required to return to Sweden within two or three years or lose his inheritance and citizenship, and should he leave without a passport and not return within the year he also ran the additional risk of punishment. Other restrictive measures were passed, including one that required permission from the Crown to leave Sweden, and there is no doubt that these restrictive measures discouraged large numbers from emigrating.

There were those, however, who allowed no law to brook their curiosity to see new lands and experience life in another world. Wanderlust has always been a characteristic of the Scandinavian, ever since the days of the Vikings, when he sought new horizons to the East in Russia, to the North in Iceland and Greenland, and to the West in England and France. Hence a small number found some excuse to quit the fatherland to see the New World. Sailors, of course, found it easiest to get away from it all by "jumping ship," either to settle in America or to sign on American merchant vessels. There are no U. S. statistics of Swedish immigration

to the United States previous to 1820, nor does Sweden possess records to show who left Sweden, and it is therefore impossible to give any figures for those who at that time managed to come to America. The author has made a study of one port in the United States, Charleston, S. C., and found that between 1796 and 1850 a total of at least 125 Swedes had settled or were living in that City. If other ports could be canvassed, it would doubtless appear that the total number of Swedes who came to America before the advance wave of immigration was by no means insignificant, though of course small in comparison with that of other nationalities.

William J. Bromwell, in his work, "History of Immigration to the U. S.," lists a total of 15,198 Swedes and Norwegians who came to this country between 1820 and 1850. In the reports on immigration furnished the Secretary of State by the U. S. Senate between 1820 and 1850, the total number of Swedes who came to this country is roughly 3,900. Since we know that the Norwegians then greatly exceeded the Swedes in numbers emigrating from the Old World, the figure of almost 4,000 Swedes seems fairly accurate.

The impact of the Swede who came to America in the first half of the nineteenth century on his new environment is therefore difficult to determine until the records are properly evaluated. Before 1850 he was a part of a minority group in any given community and was often swallowed up by other foreign groups. This happened in the case of Charleston, S. C., where many Swedes affiliated with German Lutheran churches and also became members of the German Friendly Society. The fact that their nationality has been totally forgotten can be shown by a visit to Charleston today. Any question about Swedes settling in Charleston is usually met by a negative answer. And yet a partial study of the professions of Swedes living in Charleston before 1850 shows that seventeen of them were merchants, some of them very prominent, twenty-four were sailors or coastwise sea captains, and there was at least one of each of the following professions or occupations: druggist, fisherman, cigar manufacturer, music teacher, architect and builder, tailor, carriage painter, bartender, laborer, ships' carpenter, and rope walker.

It is also difficult to determine the first Swede who ventured out to the Middle West. Ernst W. Olson, in his work, "History of the Swedes of Illinois," mentions Raphael Widen, a justice of the peace in St. Clair County, Illinois, in 1814. We know that Jacob Falström was living in Wisconsin and Minnesota prior to 1819, where he was established as a fur trader and was married to an Indian. Scarcity of written records makes the task of tracing early Swedes very hazardous. But knowing the adventuresome

spirit of the Scandinavian, we can surmise that he came to the Middle West as early as it was feasible to settle there.

At best the early Swedes who settled in Illinois and Wisconsin were individuals who strayed to the Middle West, possibly more by accident than by design. The earliest case of a midwestern settlement being made by a whole family is that of Carl Friman and his five sons, Carl Johan, Jan Wilhelm, Adolf, Otto, and Herman, who came from the parish of Valla in Västergötland in Sweden to Salem, Racine County, Wisconsin, in 1838. Though the father subsequently returned to Sweden, the boys stayed on and were able to give sound advice on frontier life to the newcomers of the 1840's, notably the Unonius group at Pine Lake. Some of the letters from the Friman boys to their father in Sweden have been ably edited by Prof. George M. Stephenson of the University of Minnesota, who in Vol. VII of the Augustana Historical Society Publications gives excellent translations of the letters with comments. These eye-witness accounts are excellent pictures of life a century ago. The Friman boys seemed to have done well. The 1850 census for Wisconsin lists Carl Johan Friman as living in Hudson, Walworth County. By this time he had married a Yankee girl from New York state, had two children, and had acquired real estate valued at \$1,000.

Though there had been occasional settlers a few years earlier, it was not until the autumn of 1841 that a definite attempt was made to organize a settlement in the Middle West. Gustaf Unonius, an alumnus of the University of Uppsala, felt the call of the new continent, and together with his newly wedded wife, a servant and three friends, Carl Groth, Ivar Hagberg and William Polman, set out for the West in an iron-carrying vessel, *Minnet*. Originally bound for Illinois, he was persuaded to board a ship crossing the Great Lakes and to go to Wisconsin, described as "the most beautiful and most fruitful region in the great West, and under present conditions the best for emigrants." At Pine Lake, near Delavan, Wisconsin, Unonius founded New Uppsala, the beginning of the fulfillment of a dream to create in the New World a counterpart to his beloved Uppsala in Sweden. To Pine Lake came a number of persons urged to emigrate by the letters that Unonius published in the Swedish press. Unfortunately many of the new arrivals were not able to cope with the wild frontier life, and many no doubt had believed that Wisconsin was an Eldorado where everything could be had for nothing. As a result, Pine Lake never really had a chance to become a thriving frontier settlement. Unonius himself was forced to give up the uneven fight with Nature and entered a seminary in near-by Nashota to prepare himself for the ministry. After his departure only a few remained to carry on the work. Pine Lake is today

located in one of the most beautiful regions of Wisconsin, but the memory of the early pioneers is all that remains of a century-old dream.

In near-by Koshkonong, a few miles from Delavan, another group of Swedes settled in 1843. It also represented a cross section of the Swedish people, for it contained farmers and university people, merchants and members of the aristocracy. Here lived Ludvig Kumlien, a scientist from the University of Uppsala, who in the Wisconsin wilderness found opportunity to become an outstanding ornithologist of his day. Gustaf Mellberg, a theologian from Lund, here retired to a farm after marrying a Yankee girl. Carl Hammarquist, a wealthy merchant's son from Norrköping, carried on the commercial tradition of his father and was a storekeeper in Busseville for many years, in addition to serving in the State Legislature as its first Swedish member. Here also settled the large Reuterskiöld family, descendants of a long line of Swedish military people, who transferred their allegiance to their new country and carried on the military tradition from the Civil War to World War II.

In Iowa the first colonizing was done by Peter Cassel, a miller from Kisa in Östergötland, who, influenced by letters from America, decided to emigrate. On August 11, 1845, he stepped ashore in New York from the Swedish brig *Superb* together with 38 other Swedes. The majority of these followed him to New Sweden, where he founded the first Swedish settlement in Iowa.

The next year the movement of Swedes toward the Middle West was augmented greatly when Erik Jansson of Biskopskulla in Uppland decided to seek religious freedom in the New World and bought a tract of land near Galesburg, where he established the Bishop Hill colony, somewhat along communistic lines, but with strong religious discipline. His reign as absolute leader of the settlement did not last long, for in May 1850 his life was cut short by an assassin's bullet in a court room in Cambridge, Illinois. Several buildings still stand today as a testimony of this remarkable community, and lately the State of Illinois has taken over the site as a state park.

In the succeeding years of the 50's and 60's the trickle of immigration swelled into a flood, engulfing the entire Mississippi Valley.

Between 1846 and 1849 settlements were established in Illinois at Andover, Bishop Hill, Swedona, Victoria, Galesburg, Moline, Rock Island, and Wataga. Chicago had received a few newcomers, and as early as 1846 at least fifteen families of Swedish origin were living there. In 1848 a first attempt was made to establish a Scandinavian Lutheran Church, but the efforts stranded, and it was not until the following year that Gustaf Unonius, now an

ordained clergyman in the Episcopal Church, was prevailed upon to come and minister to a Scandinavian Episcopal congregation named the St. Ansgarius Church. One of the leading men in the Swedish colony was Captain Polycarpus von Schneidau, a member of the church and an early settler at Pine Lake. He had come to Chicago in the early 1840's and had established the second daguerreotype studio in the city. His learning and university background gave him fine opportunities to serve the newly-arrived Swedes with information, which no doubt helped him later to secure the Swedish-Norwegian vice-consulship in Chicago.

Another early Swede in Chicago was John Matthias Schönbeck, who had arrived in 1847. He was the son of a prominent Swedish clergyman in Skåne and possessed more training and education than the average colonist. He became a pillar in the St. Ansgarius Church, and when Unonius left Chicago for Sweden in 1858, he held the congregation together when it was threatened with dissolution. Later in life he was able to be of great help to dozens of Swedish families burned out in the great Chicago fire of 1871. He is also credited with saving some of the church treasures of the St. Ansgarius Church when it, too, became a victim of the conflagration.

The modern historian is becoming more conscious of the contribution of the immigrant to the building of America, and the Swedish element in the Middle West is an aspect which interests him more and more, parallel of course with the contribution of other nationalities. The Swedish traits of honesty, hard work, and loyalty to the adopted country have paid off handsomely in the development of the Middle West.

In order to call attention to the hundredth anniversary of Swedish contributions to the Mississippi Valley it seemed feasible for a group of men to organize a little more than two years ago the Swedish Pioneer Centennial Association, which was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois. True, there had been minor celebrations at Pine Lake, Lake Koshkonong and at Bishop Hill, but public opinion clamored for a united project which would call attention to the whole immigration movement and perhaps invite participation from Sweden. The year 1948 was decided upon as a compromise year, and time would thus be allowed the committee to organize its ambitious program.

A national committee was formed to organize centennial activities in various Middle Western communities. Picked to head the committee was Dr. Conrad Bergendoff, president of Augustana College at Rock Island, Ill., a man singularly qualified for the post. Not only is he an educator and a theologian, but he has for many years interested himself in the phenomenon of the immigration movement.

Dr. Algot Ohlson, president of North Park College in Chicago, Bertil Stolpe, publicity director of the Cowles Publications in Des Moines, Mike Holm, Secretary of State of Minnesota, and Vilas Johnson, prominent Chicago business man, were chosen vice presidents. The Rev. C. George Ericson of Chicago, well-known Baptist leader, was elected secretary and Dr. C. G. Carlfelt of the Augustana Theological Seminary in Rock Island, Illinois, corresponding secretary. Nils F. Testor, industrialist and manufacturer in Rockford, Illinois, was called to serve as treasurer. In June 1947 Nils William Olsson of the Scandinavian staff of the University of Chicago was asked to become executive secretary for the national committee on a full-time basis, being granted a year's leave of absence from the university. His task is to organize and integrate the various local centennial observances throughout the Middle West.

Seven directors were also chosen to aid the executive board: Herman G. Nelson, Rockford, Illinois; Sigurd L. Anderson, Moline, Illinois; Andrew E. Rylander, Detroit, Michigan; Dr. Emory Lindquist, Lindsborg, Kansas; Otto Hanson, Chicago, Illinois; W. O. Swanson, Omaha, Nebraska, and John Franzen of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

An advisory board also exists, composed of Gösta Oldenburg, Swedish Consul General in Chicago; E. Einar Andersson, Chicago, Editor-in-chief of *Swedish American Tribune*; Gunnar Morton, Chicago; Erik Thulin, Chicago; Dr. Theodore W. Anderson, Dr. E. A. Halleen, Herbert Gustafson, Ellis Hillner, Rev. William Turnwall, Col. Tom H. C. Gabrielsen; Vilas Johnson, general chairman of the Chicago committee; Swan Hillman, chairman of the Rockford committee; Carl J. Carlson, chairman of Svenskar-nas Dag committee in the Twin Cities; Consul General C. F. Hellström, Minneapolis; C. A. Berggren, chairman of the Lindsborg, Kansas, committee; Joseph R. Peterson, chairman of the Princeton, Illinois, committee; Theodore A. Sohlberg, chairman of the Delta County, Michigan, committee.

Carl Sandburg, Lincoln scholar and prominent American author, now residing in Flat Rock, N. C., was elected honorary chairman of the national committee in 1947.

Two Centennial committees have been formed in the East to sponsor the appearance of the official Swedish delegation on its return trip to Sweden, one in New York, headed by Hilmer G. Lundbeck, Jr., and one in Philadelphia, headed by Consul Maurice L. Hogeland.

Plans for the Middle West are for the most part complete and dates for the various celebrations set. They are: Chicago, Ill., June 4, 5, 6; Rockford, Ill., June 8, 9; Detroit, Mich., June 13, 14;

Delta County, Mich., June 15; Omaha and Lincoln, Neb., June 18, 19, 20; Tri-Cities Moline and Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa, June 20; Des Moines, Iowa, June 23; St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., June 26, 27; Philadelphia, Pa., June 29, and New York, N. Y., June 30.

The government of Sweden has accepted an official invitation from the national committee to participate in the Centennial. A delegation consisting of eight persons, headed by Prince Bertil, the second son of the Crown Prince, will come to America in June and will visit the various communities on the dates listed above.

The Swedish committee planning the participation of Sweden in the American festivities consists of: Axel Gjöres, Secretary of Commerce in the Cabinet, chairman; Bertil Kugelberg, president of the Swedish Employers' Association, vice chairman; Per Sandberg, secretary; Nils Goude, representing Swedish labor; Sven Dahlman, Director of the Press in the Swedish Foreign Office; Mac Lindahl, Director of the Swedish-American News Exchange; Gunnar Granberg, Director of the Swedish Institute for Foreign Cultural Relations, and Oscar Falkman, representing the Swedish-American Foundation.

In addition to the official Swedish delegation, Sweden is also sending over a general exhibit consisting of photographs, graphic illustrations, and charts to give a panoramic view of Sweden during the past century. This exhibit, easily transportable, will be sent to all communities wishing to have the use of it.

An exchange of university professors between America and Sweden is also planned, with some placements already completed. Dr. Gunnar Heckscher, head of Socialinstitutet in Stockholm, will be visiting professor in the Scandinavian section at the University of Chicago during the summer of 1948. Other prominent Swedish scholars are being sent across the seas to lecture at other American universities. Some progress is also being made toward inviting Swedish-American scientists with Swedish background to Sweden this summer.

The Swedish Committee is also interested in making a documentary film "A Swedish Century in America," which will portray the causes and development of the immigration movement and also show by means of the motion picture camera what Swedes have accomplished in their new home. Some of the Swedish shots have been taken early this year under the direction of Bengt Janzon, famous Swedish director and photographer.

An unusual musical event will take place in Chicago May 11, when the Chicago Swedish Choral Club will present the first American performance of "Johannes uppenbarelse" by the modern Swedish composer Hilding Rosenberg. The composer has

accepted an invitation to come to Chicago to be the guest director of the oratorio.

The Swedish Committee is also planning to send the well-known group of girl gymnasts, *Sofiaflickorna*, to the Middle West. The girls, under the guidance and direction of fru Maja Carlqvist, will tour midwestern cities during the early summer months.

Both the Swedish and the United States governments have bills pending in their respective chambers, authorizing the issuance of commemorative stamps. In addition, the Swedish government is also planning to strike a commemorative Pioneer Centennial medal.

The Swedish-American Line has sponsored two very important undertakings, designed to give impetus to the Centennial observance. In the autumn of 1947 the Line, together with the Scandinavian Airlines System, placed an exhibit on view in the American-Swedish Historical Museum in Philadelphia entitled, "How They Came Here." It featured a century of Swedish immigration, showing ships' models, immigrant trunks, letters, books, and household effects. This exhibit will travel westward this spring and will be shown in several midwestern communities of Swedish background.

On October 12, 1947, the Swedish-American Line announced a great essay contest for high school and college students as well as adults of any age or occupation. The theme of the contest is "The Influence of Swedish Settlers on a Community or Region." Generous prizes are being offered, including six round trips to Scandinavia. A number of prominent American educators have been asked to serve as a jury to judge the contest.

A number of the midwestern states are establishing separate Centennial commissions or committees, designed to honor the Pioneer Centennial. At this writing Illinois has named its commission, and Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Kansas are expected to do so.

Much enthusiasm has been engendered throughout the nation, and as the month of June draws near more and more people will become interested. Inquiries are being received at the national headquarters in Chicago, asking for specific information about details of local programs. Everything seems to point toward a successful series of Centennial events, worthy of the spirit of the first pioneers who braved the rigors of a wilderness to make a new world for themselves and for coming generations.

Swedish Stock in the United States

Sources: Bureau of Census, 16th Census of the U. S., 1940; Series P-15, No. 6, Nov. 5, 1942; Series P-15, No. 12, Mar. 19, 1943

By Roy PEEL

I

Country of Origin	All Countries		Northwestern Europe	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Iceland	Finland
	Number	Percent						
Total Foreign White Stock:								
Number	34,576,718		9,487,691	924,688	1,301,390	443,815	6,584	
Percent	100.0		27.4	2.7	3.8	1.3		
Total 1940					1,301,390			
Total 1930					1,562,703			
Male 1940					679,089			
Female 1940					622,301			
Percent Distribution								
Total 1940					3.8			0.8
Total 1930					3.9			0.8
Male 1940					3.9			0.8
Female 1940					3.7			0.8
Total								
Urban				924,688	1,301,390	443,815		
Rural-nonfarm				466,414	844,434	248,361		
Rural-farm				181,577	217,540	89,657		
Total				276,697	239,416	105,797		
Percent Distribution								
Total				2.7	3.8	1.3		0.8
Urban				1.8	3.2	0.9		0.6
Rural-nonfarm				3.9	4.6	1.9		1.2
Rural-farm				7.7	6.7	2.9		2.2
Foreign Born White								
Number	11,419,138		2,825,671	262,088	445,070	138,175	2,104	
Percent	100.0		24.7	2.3	3.9	1.2		
Total 1940				262,088	445,070	138,175		
Total 1930				347,852	595,250	179,474		
Male 1940				145,621	245,469	83,825		
Female 1940				116,467	199,601	54,350		
Percent Distribution								
Total 1940					3.9			1.0
Total 1930					4.3			1.0
Male 1940					4.1			1.0

[illegible]

II

Nativity and Country of Birth of Parents

Foreign-Born White

Number	All Countries	Northwestern Europe	Norway	Sweden	Denmark
Total	11, 109,620	2, 788,900	245,560	430,900	132,460
Under 15 years	86,120	14,060	780	920	600
15 to 24 years	360,940	78,180	5,840	5,820	2,180
25 to 34 years	1, 106,180	238,680	14,380	22,260	7,660
35 to 44 years	2, 250,640	463,980	37,040	58,020	20,440
45 to 54 years	2, 987,540	600,380	56,680	95,480	31,260
55 to 64 years	2, 321,700	639,260	60,100	107,400	31,180
65 years and over	1, 906,500	754,360	70,740	141,000	39,140
Median age	50.9	55.0	56.3	58.1	56.3

Percent of Total

Under 15 years	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
15 to 24 years	3.2	2.8	2.4	1.4	1.6
25 to 34 years	10.0	8.6	5.9	5.2	5.8
35 to 44 years	20.3	16.6	15.1	13.5	15.4
45 to 54 years	26.9	21.5	23.1	22.2	23.6
55 to 64 years	20.9	22.9	24.5	24.9	23.5
65 years and over	18.0	27.0	28.8	32.7	29.5

Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage

Number					
Total	23, 157, 580	6, 662, 020		856, 320	..
Under 15 years	4, 424, 560	819, 340		95, 440	..
15 to 24 years	5, 028, 760	896, 520		136, 140	..
25 to 34 years	4, 443, 580	1, 066, 500		181, 480	..
35 to 44 years	3, 364, 040	1, 210, 540		196, 480	..
45 to 54 years	2, 676, 540	1, 121, 200		153, 920	..
55 to 64 years	1, 726, 360	801, 840		65, 920	..
65 years and over	1, 493, 740	746, 080		26, 940	..
Median age	29.8	39.5	..	35.8	..

Percent of Total

Under 15 years	19.1	12.3	..	11.1	..
15 to 24 years	21.7	13.5	..	15.9	..
25 to 34 years	19.2	16.0	..	21.2	..
35 to 44 years	14.5	18.2	..	22.9	..
45 to 54 years	11.6	16.3	..	18.0	..

55 to 64 years	7.5	12.0	..	7.7
65 years and over	6.5	11.2	..	3.1
Percent—Total					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Naturalized	64.6	72.9	75.2	77.1	78.1
Alien					
First Papers	7.8	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.8
No Papers	20.9	12.6	11.4	10.1	8.5
Citizenship not reported	6.7	7.8	7.2	6.8	7.6
Male					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Naturalized	69.7	76.4	76.2	78.7	79.3
Alien					
First Papers	9.3	8.0	7.9	7.7	6.8
No Papers	15.2	8.9	9.4	7.7	6.9
Citizenship not reported	5.8	6.7	6.4	5.9	7.0
Female					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Naturalized	59.0	69.4	73.9	75.2	76.2
Alien					
First Papers	6.1	5.3	4.0	3.9	4.3
No Papers	27.3	16.4	13.9	13.1	10.9
Citizenship not reported	7.6	8.9	8.2	7.8	8.5

III

	Total Swedish Stock	Swedish Born	Swedish or Mixed Parentage
United States	1,301,390	445,070	856,320
Alabama	1,082	422	660
Arizona	2,102	582	1,520
Arkansas	774	194	580
California	100,759	34,899	65,860
Colorado	18,984	5,844	13,140
Connecticut	35,452	14,532	20,920
Delaware	663	243	420
District of Columbia	2,200	580	1,620
Florida	6,088	2,548	3,540
Georgia	780	180	600

Country of Origin	Total Swedish Stock	Swedish Born	Swedish or Mixed Parentage	
Idaho.....	10,294	2,974	7,320	
Illinois.....	210,446	79,906	130,540	
Indiana.....	10,825	3,565	7,260	
Iowa.....	45,466	11,406	34,060	
Kansas.....	20,420	4,540	15,880	
Kentucky.....	565	165	400	
Louisiana.....	1,236	316	920	
Maine.....	4,239	1,359	2,880	
Maryland.....	2,094	634	1,460	
Massachusetts.....	65,468	28,128	37,340	
Michigan.....	58,166	17,346	40,820	
Minnesota.....	229,121	67,161	161,960	
Mississippi.....	576	156	420	
Missouri.....	10,683	2,683	8,000	
Montana.....	13,212	4,032	9,180	
Nebraska.....	36,995	9,435	27,560	
Nevada.....	988	368	620	
New Hampshire.....	3,400	1,320	2,080	
New Jersey.....	24,236	9,956	14,280	
New Mexico.....	915	175	740	
New York.....	103,237	48,317	54,920	
North Carolina.....	553	153	400	
North Dakota.....	22,046	5,846	16,200	
Ohio.....	16,763	5,843	10,920	
Oklahoma.....	2,618	538	2,080	
Oregon.....	23,538	8,498	15,040	
Pennsylvania.....	36,511	11,571	24,940	
Rhode Island.....	11,422	4,662	6,760	
South Carolina.....	82	220	220	
South Dakota.....	302	82	220	
Tennessee.....	18,101	4,361	13,740	
Texas.....	959	199	760	
Utah.....	10,946	3,046	7,900	
Vermont.....	11,932	2,832	9,100	
Virginia.....	1,970	790	1,180	
Washington.....	1,470	410	1,060	
	68,013	26,993	41,020	

West Virginia	"	730	230	500
Wisconsin . . .	"	47,657	13,657	33,960
Wyoming	"	4,393	1,353	3,040

IV

	Country of Origin	Total Foreign White Stock	Foreign Born	Native of Foreign or Mixed Parentage
All Cities of 500,000 or more	All Countries	11,553,673	4,483,873	7,069,800
All Cities of 500,000 or more	Sweden	238,391	101,951	136,440
Baltimore, Md.	All Countries	191,109	60,969	130,140
Baltimore, Md.	Sweden	991	331	660
Boston, Mass.	All Countries	480,284	180,864	299,420
Boston, Mass.	Sweden	7,899	3,799	4,100
Buffalo, N. Y.	All Countries	293,169	91,789	201,380
Buffalo, N. Y.	Sweden	2,476	776	1,700
Chicago, Ill.	All Countries	1,874,625	672,705	1,201,920
Chicago, Ill.	Sweden	110,198	46,258	63,940
Cleveland, O.	All Countries	498,143	179,183	318,960
Cleveland, O.	Sweden	3,609	1,389	2,220
Detroit, Mich.	All Countries	815,284	320,664	494,620
Detroit, Mich.	Sweden	9,945	3,185	6,760
Los Angeles, Calif.	All Countries	560,808	215,248	345,560
Los Angeles, Calif.	Sweden	22,484	7,844	14,640
Milwaukee, Wisc.	All Countries	289,989	83,809	206,180
Milwaukee, Wisc.	Sweden	3,454	934	2,520
New York, N. Y.	All Countries	4,831,580	2,080,020	2,751,560
New York, N. Y.	Sweden	55,161	28,881	26,280
Philadelphia, Pa.	All Countries	806,705	290,325	516,380
Philadelphia, Pa.	Sweden	3,752	1,592	2,160
Pittsburgh, Pa.	All Countries	278,486	84,606	193,880
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Sweden	1,885	1,220	765
San Francisco, Calif.	All Countries	315,971	130,271	185,700
San Francisco, Calif.	Sweden	12,638	5,278	7,360
St. Louis, Mo.	All Countries	217,206	59,406	157,800
St. Louis, Mo.	Sweden	1,699	439	1,260
Washington, D. C.	All Countries	100,314	34,014	66,300
Washington, D. C.	Sweden	2,200	580	1,620

The Swedish-American Press

The reader who is interested in the history of the Swedish-language press in America is referred to the article on *Newspapers* by Oliver A. Linder in Hedin and Benson's "Swedes in America." Omitting from consideration a small paper *Skandinavien* published irregularly in New York during the years 1851-53, the real beginning of the Swedish-American press is marked by the appearance in 1855 of *Det Gamla och Nya Hemlandet*, which, from 1869 for a long period of years with J. A. Enander as editor, was undoubtedly the most ably edited and most popular Swedish newspaper in America. The heyday of the Swedish language press came during the first twenty-five years of the present century, when it is estimated that the high point of 250,000 subscribers was reached. The depression years of the 30's and the natural decrease of readers of Swedish of the younger generation, have brought about a gradual decline in the number of Swedish publications. Within recent years some publications have changed either partially or completely from Swedish to English.

The data in this section have been obtained in part directly from the publishers and in part from Ayers' Directory.

AUGUSTANA

Rev. A. T. Lundholm, Editor

Official Swedish organ of the Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America. Weekly. 16 pages. \$2.00 per year. Publisher: Augustana Book Concern, Rock Island, Illinois.

CALIFORNIA VECKOBLAD

Frans J. Janson, Editor

Established in 1910. Progressive. Weekly. 8 pages. \$2.00 per year. Swedish and English. Circulation 1,400. Publisher: Janson Bros. Press, 823 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles 15, Calif.

CHICAGO-BLADET

Rev. J. C. Olson, Editor

Official organ of the Evangelical Free Church. Established 1877. Bi-weekly. 4 pages. \$2.00 per year. Publisher: Evangelical Free Church, Midland Bank Bldg., 405 Second Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn.

COVENANT WEEKLY

(Förbundets Veckotidning)

G. F. Hedstrand, Editor

Official organ of the Evangelical Mission Covenant Church. English and Swedish. Established 1911. Weekly. 16 pages. 13,700 subscribers. \$3.00 per year. Publisher: Covenant Book Concern, 1005 Belmont Ave., Chicago 13, Ill.

MISSIONS-VÄNNEN

Rev. Otto Högfeldt, Editor

Affiliated with the Evangelical Mission Covenant Church. Established 1874. Published every Tuesday. 8 pages. Swedish and English. \$2.00 per year. Publisher: Mission-Friends' Publishing Co., 365 West Chicago Ave., Chicago 10, Ill.

NORDEN

Otto A. Gullmes, Editor

Independent. Weekly. For Swedish-speaking Finlanders. 8 pages. \$3.00 per year. 3,390 subscribers. Publisher: Norden News, Inc., 4314 Eighth Ave., Brooklyn 32, New York.

NORDSTJERNAN

Edgar Swenson, Managing Editor; Gerhard T. Rooth, City Editor; Lasse Widehag, Foreign Editor; G. W. Palmgren, Religious Editor; Andrew Green, Business Manager.

Established 1872. Non-partisan. Weekly. Circulation 14,926. \$3.00 per year. Publisher: Nordstjernan Publishing Co., P. O. Box 505, Church Street Annex, New York 8, N. Y.

SIONS VÄKTARE

Olof C. Granlund, Editor

Affiliated with the Seventh Day Adventist Church. Established 1874. Politically independent. Weekly. 18 pages. \$2.00 per year. Publisher: Pacific Press Publishing Association, 3713 Grand Blvd., Brookfield, Ill.

SVEA

Gunnar Wickman, Editor-in-chief

Established in 1872. Has absorbed *Skandinavia*, *Svenska Nyheter*, and *Österns Härold*. Independent. Weekly. 12 pages. 33,826 subscribers. \$3.00 per year. Publisher: Svea Publishing Co., 311 Main Street, Worcester 8, Mass.

SVENSKA AMERIKANAREN TRIBUNEN

E. Einar Anderson, Managing Editor

Einar O. Enard, Hans Alin, Axel W. Hulten, Associate Editors

Independent in politics and religion. Established in 1877 as *Svenska Amerikanaren*, the present publication is the result of successive mergers with *Svenska Världen* (1908), *Svenska Kuriren* (1929), *Gamla och Nya Hemlandet* (1914), *Svenska Tribunen Nyheter* (1936), and *Svenska Amerikanska Posten* (1940). Weekly. \$2.00 per year. 59,190 subscribers. Publisher: Swedish American Newspaper Co., F. A. Larson, President, 208 N. Wells St., Chicago 6, Ill.

SVENSKA POSTEN

(The Swedish Post)

Harry F. Fabbe, Editor

Established 1888. Independent. Swedish and English. Has absorbed *Svenska Journalen*, Seattle; *Puget Sound Posten*, Tacoma; *Oregon Posten*, Portland; *Svenska Pressen*, and *Svenska Pacific Tribune*. 6 pages. \$2.00 per year. 3,450 subscribers. Publisher: K. Einar Carlson, 2228 First Ave., Seattle 1, Wash.

STRIDROPET

Hjalmar Bwembel, Editor

Official organ of the Scandinavian Department of the Salvation Army in the United States. Weekly. \$2.00 per year. Publisher: The Salvation Army, Inc., 122 West 14th Street, New York 11, N. Y.

THE STANDARD

(Svenska Standaret)

Rev. Martin Erikson, Editor; Rev. C. G. Ericson, Manager

Official organ of the Swedish Baptist General Conference of America. Weekly. 12 pages. Swedish and English. \$2.50 per year. Publisher: Baptist Conference Press, 912 Belmont Ave., Chicago 14, Ill.

SÄNDEBUDET

(The Messenger)

Rev. B. W. Selin, Rev. D. K. Englund, Rev. T. J. Westerberg, Editors

Established in 1862. Semi-monthly. Swedish and English. \$1.00 per year. Publisher: Methodist Publishing House, 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

TEXAS-POSTEN

Carl W. Bergquist, Editor; Otto Knappe, Proprietor

Established in 1906. Liberal. Weekly. 2,100 subscribers. \$2.00 per year. Publisher: Texas Posten Publishing Co., 910 Brazos St., Austin 22, Texas.

VESTKUSTEN

Alex. Olsson, Editor

Independent. Weekly. 8 pages. \$3.00 per year. 1,945 subscribers. Publisher: Alex Olsson, 253 Church St., San Francisco 14, Calif.

NEWSPAPERS IN ENGLISH ONLY

OMAHA POSTEN

Republican. Established in 1885. Weekly. 4 pages. \$1.50 per year. Published in English since September 1942. Publisher: Omaha Posten Publishing Co., City National Bank Building, Omaha, Neb.

SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN

Harry F. Fabbe, Andrew Bjerkeseth, Walter H. Stillman, Editors

Independent. Established 1945. Monthly. 12 pages. \$1.50 per year. Publisher: K. Einar Carlson, 2228 First Avenue, Seattle, Washington.

WESTERN NEWS

Enoch Peterson, Editor

Independent in religion and politics. Weekly. 8 pages. \$2.00 per year. Circulation 1,240. Published in English since September 1941 as *Western News*. Publisher: Enoch Peterson, 1210 California St., Denver, Colo.

MISSIONS-TIDNINGEN CALIFORNIA

Rev. C. Milton Strom, Editor

Affiliated with the Evangelical Mission Covenant association of California. Politically independent. Weekly. 8 pages. \$2.00 per year. Publisher: California Publishing House, Inc., 247 W. Main St., Turlock, Calif.

MAGAZINES IN ENGLISH

AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

116 East 64th Street, New York City

The *Review*, official organ of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, is an illustrated quarterly of 96 pages. It features articles dealing with all phases of Scandinavian life and civilization as well as Scandinavian-American affairs, translations, a comprehensive summary of news from the countries of Northern Europe, reviews of new books, and reports of the activities of the Foundation. The subscription price is \$3.00.

AMERICAN SWEDISH MONTHLY

45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

O. G. Marell, Managing Editor

Lillian E. Carlson, Olof Ollen, Associate Editors

The *American Swedish Monthly* is an illustrated magazine published by the Swedish Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A. It first appeared under its present name and format in January 1934 as the successor of the *Swedish American Trade Journal* and the earlier *Bulletin* launched in 1907.

The magazine is devoted to promoting Swedish-American relationships and its particular aim is to keep its readers in touch with developments and events in Sweden and America in the cultural, economic and social spheres. Developments in Sweden are regularly discussed in the departments entitled Current Events in Sweden, Industry and Business, The Arts, and Sports. Articles dealing with relations between the two countries and achievements of Americans of Swedish stock are regular features. The subscription price of the magazine is \$2.50 per year.

NEWS BULLETINS

Common Council Press Releases. Mimeographed articles in Swedish distributed weekly to the Swedish-American press by the Common Council for American Unity, 20 West 40th Street, New York City 18.

News from Sweden. Mimeographed weekly news sheets in English distributed to individual subscribers by the American-Swedish News Exchange, 630 Fifth Ave., New York City.

CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS

CANADA POSTEN

F. O. Gustafson, Editor

Affiliated with the Mission Covenant Church. Political viewpoint, liberal democratic. Weekly. 8 pages. \$2.00 per year. 2,630 subscribers. Publisher: Ernst E. Hallonquist, 396 Logan Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

CANADA TIDNINGEN

K. Fleming, Editor; H. V. Pearson, Manager

Independent in religion and politics. Established 1892. Weekly. Canada, \$2.00. U. S. \$2.50. Publisher: The Dahl Company, 325 Logan Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

THE SWEDISH PRESS

(Nya Svenska Pressen)

M. M. Lindfors, Editor; Rudolf Manson, Assistant Editor

Independent. Weekly. 4 pages. Swedish and English. Canada, \$2.00, U. S., \$2.50 per year. Publisher: Central Press Ltd., 427 Hamilton St., Vancouver, B. C.

SCANDINAVIAN NEWS

Svend A. Blangsted, Editor

Independent and non-sectarian. Weekly. English only. \$1.50 per year. Publisher: Bambitown, Ltd. for the Scandinavian News Service, 214 Queen St. West, Toronto, Canada.

One Hundred Years of Swedish Poetry in America

BY MARTIN S. ALLWOOD

The year 1948 has a double significance to Americans of Swedish descent. It marks a century of remarkable achievement—but it also marks a century of loss. From the point of view of literature, 1948 may be regarded as a dividing line, after which poetry written in Swedish in America may be surveyed as historical material, irrevocably belonging to the past. It is true that Swedish poetry is still written in America, but even the poets themselves know that their rich and beautiful language cannot long remain a *native tongue* on this continent.

Unfortunately, Americans of Swedish descent have not been very greatly interested in collecting and preserving the poetry that forms their own cultural heritage. For biographical information there is really only one source: Ernst Skarstedt's invaluable *Pennfäktare* (Albert Bonniers Förlag, Stockholm 1929). The first edition of this painstaking and scholarly work was published in San Francisco in 1897, and it is significant that it was apparently regarded as such an unsafe speculation that it had to be done at the author's own expense. Source material for the poems themselves may be found in *Amerika-svensk lyrik genom 100 år* (One Hundred Years of Swedish-American Poetry), an anthology based on the private collection of Swedish-American poetry made by Axel Fredenholm, who quietly devoted years of his life to this task.

It is interesting to note that of the 91 poets included in this anthology, 87 were born in Sweden. It would appear that the delicate sense of language required for poetry is lost already in the second generation. As to their origin, the Swedish-American poets came from the same districts in Sweden as the general run of emigrants, though a somewhat larger proportion of the poets (30) were born in cities than in rural areas (49). They usually had a good education; 39 of them had been through a Swedish high school, and 24 had had the benefit of an American college education. Nine of the poets studied at Augustana College, 7 at Upsala College. Seven acquired the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

The average age at which the poets left Sweden was 23. Contrary to most popular beliefs about poets, they seem to have been a robust crew, for their average length of life was 57. This means that they spent an average of 34 years in America. These years

usually passed according to a fairly similar pattern: first a period of wandering all over the vast continent, then a period of preparation for their life's work, and finally a more settled life. With the exception of Leonard Strömberg and Axel Lundegård, none of them could have earned a living from their literary activities. As a rule, their income was derived either from journalism (30 poets) or work in the ministry (15). Very few went into business. A few returned to Sweden.

Of the poets 24 found their homes on the Atlantic coast; 39 in the Middle West (17 of these in Chicago), and 15 on the Pacific coast. Two settled in Canada.

Twelve of the poets are women: Signe Ankarfelt, Signe Aurell, Emma Blomquist, Karin Norell, Sophie Sonnichsen, Helga Stromberg, Magda Månesköld, Anna-Maud Tranberg, Anna Hallander, Agnes Carlson, Gerda Risberg, and "Sister Benediction" (Mrs. Strömberg).

To be able to understand the inner life-line of the Swedish-American poets, we must recapitulate in our imagination the psychological events that they had to go through from the time of their departure from Sweden to the time when they had become settled Americans. With the vicissitudes of the Atlantic behind them, and faced with the roar and tumult of America, it is natural that they should be seized by a great longing for home—the famous *hemlängtan* of all emigrants—a longing for Sweden and Swedish, for parents and friends left behind. Values which they had not been conscious of at home suddenly became real to them. Their love for the Swedish language is amply manifested in the poems. Their respect and admiration for the long history of Sweden is often expressed, though usually in rather trite clichés about "Mother Svea" and the great days of Charles XII. Here the powerful influence of Esaias Tegnér, Sweden's greatest Romantic poet, is much in evidence, and also the heroic attitudes of Runeberg's *Fänrik Stål*. One or two poets reacted against the somewhat fulsome tirades; Arthur A. Anderson's *Söner av ett folk* (the first line of a famous march by Runeberg) is a bitter satire on undigested nationalism.

Soon the attention of the emigrant had to be directed to the stern tasks ahead. Many good poems sing the praises of the iron energy of those who first broke the soil of the Middle West and eventually succeeded in getting security for themselves and their families. Ernst W. Olson's magnificent *Kantat vid Augustanasy-nodens 50-årsjubileum* is perhaps the finest example of this genre. Here Olson paints the most powerful and complete picture of the emigration that is to be found in any Swedish-American poem. Olson is still active and prospering; he may well be called the grand old man of Swedish-American letters. Another fine and

typical tribute to those who really made the wealth of America—farmers, workers and servant-girls—is Otto Craelius' poem, *Svensk-amerikanskan*. There is reality behind lines like these—

Jag hört hur en hedrande väg du bröt,
du flicka från Svea bygder;
hur du till flit och till plikttrohet knöt
en krans av de skönaste dygder.

When the emigrant had secured bread for his daily food and a roof over his head, he could begin to think of woman and love. We may be sure that to most of the farm lads the ideal was *Den okonstlade*, whom Isidor Kjellberg has described in the words—

Mönsterbild av enkelheten,
rik på medfött, fint behag!

Snobbery and nonsense were not popular with the early Swedish-American poets. There is a priceless poem by Edward Sundell, *Jungfruns bön*, where he ridicules the vanity of some American women and their unworthy admiration for European noble titles and crests—

O, med vapen och med krona —
ah, de tjusa vilt mitt sinne —
skall jag pryda vad jag äger,
fader, till och med mitt linne!

One looked to the heart and character rather than to externals. It is therefore natural that erotic poetry in the ordinary sense of this word is almost wholly absent. Only Gösta Larsson, one of the latest poet emigrants to America, has succeeded in writing anything in this manner. His beautiful poem *Kyssten* is exceptional in Swedish-American literature—

Som ur all längtans källsprång runnen
Var läpparnas glöd.
Skälvande munnen
du hängivet
bjöd.

A tendency among certain Puritans to equalize sin and sensuous joy may be part of the explanation of the remarkable absence of love poetry among the Swedish-Americans.

The emigrants' attitude to America has been highly ambivalent. On the one hand America appears as the ideal country of liberty and human rights. Magnus Henrik Elmblad, the greatest of Swedish-American poets, writes in *Den fjärde juli*—

Ingen boja här din tanke fjättrar,
om du själv ej bojor bära vill.
Inget kyrkoråd din tro förkättrar,
om du själv ej, ljusskygg, hjälper till.

Ingen stormans röst vid valet väger
mer än *din*—om du begagnar den.
Vill du frihet, frihet ock du äger,
kan gå trygg och nöjd bland fria män.

And America did not only appear as the country of political liberty; to the poor farmer emigrants from Scandinavia she also held out a promise of economic emancipation. In *Förgåt mig ej* Ludvig Holmes points out how easily you could become the owner of a farm in America—

Det åt oss ställen bjudit rika, vida,
där redlig odlare fann hem och bröd.

— — —
Det låga tjället snart fick lämna plats
för boning, som i smått var ett palats.

The fact that the second generation of Swedish-Americans so quickly accepted the dominant Anglo-Saxon cultural pattern and its valuations is undoubtedly in great part due to a feeling of having advanced in life. Even in comparison with one's parents one was so much better off. This was taken as proof of the inherent advantages of the American "system," and of its potentialities.

Much of this faith was word-magic. This becomes especially evident in the question of republic or monarchy. People believed that America was infinitely superior because it had a republican form of government; indeed, we may suppose that Richard Lundblom expresses a thought that was common to many in his time when he pleads for a world-wide crusade to abolish the monarchies—

Ja, krig mot den institutionen
som har fått namnet monarki,
ty överallt med *den* och *tronen*
det måste en gång bli förbi.
Ej blott hos Svea, Norge, Dana,
men jorden runt en dag jag ser
hon svajar, *republikens* fana,
som alla länders riksbanér.

Disappointment with America is as common with the Swedish-American poets as a feeling of liberation and joy. In his poem *Amerika*, Samuel Magnus Hill lashes out at the crass materialism that flourished behind high-sounding idealism and slick slogans—

Vi plågas ej av aristokrater,
vi sucka ej under någon kung!
Jo, pytt! Här styras vi av krabater,
mångmiljonärernas makt är tung.
Ett rovsystem blott är politiken,
och fattigman trampas ned till träl,

och ärligheten syns från oss viken,
och den får heder och makt som stjal.

Jacob Bonggren, one of the best poets, complains in *Grannlåt*—
Om uti praktgemaken in man träder,
man snava kan mot grannlåt, var man går;
men trots juveler, guld och fina kläder,
av äkta bildning ser man sällan spår.

In *Guldets makt*, Gideon Carlström says in so many words that America has put her trust in "the almighty dollar-god." Even the clergy have committed what the French philosopher Julien Benda calls the "treason of the intellectuals," and dance with the others round the golden calf of capitalism—

En andens man, med frodigt hull
mot flärden höres dundra.

Han gör det blott för Kristi skull,
så säger han; vi undra,
om pastorn drage andans plit
och villigt läste bönen
med samma känsla, samma nit,
om han ej droge lönen.

Sooner or later a stand had to be taken in regard to America's greatest sin—the oppression of the Negroes. In *Negerfilosofi*, Axel Lundeberg expresses his disgust at the American caste system—

I trældom jag hölls, men vem smidde den ked,
som höll mig tillbaka från framgångens led?
Min hud brändes svart av tropikernas sol,
ditt skinn blektes vitt av den isiga pol,
men mänska jag är liksom du, ej ett djur
att fjättras alltjämt i förnedringens bur.

With most of the Swedish-American poets their disappointment remained a private suffering. A few developed a consistent philosophy of social reform, usually on a socialist basis. The most outspoken of these reformer-poets was Ivar Henning Carlsson. In his programmatic poem *Trusten* he first names John D. Rockefeller and Pierpont Morgan as the real holders of power in America, and then goes on to state the marxist solution of the dilemma—

Han sade att trusten visat sig vara
till nytta för ägarna, alla och en:
det höves oss blott att vi taga den bara,
och gemensam egendom bliver den se'n.

In "Alarm," published annually by Skandinaviska Arbetarförbundet i Amerika (Chicago), other poets with a socialist philosophy appeared. Foremost among these is Arthur Landfors, who published one book of poems in Sweden, *Från smältugnen*, for which Ture Nerman, the well-known Swedish poet and jour-

nalist, wrote the preface. Other poets of this group are Oscar Ohlman, L. H. Landén, Signe Aurell and G. H. Silver. By and large, "Alarm" gives the impression of a well-edited and enlightened publication with an unusual degree of social consciousness.

With the exception of Ivar Henning Carlson the Swedish-American "proletarian" poets have not, however, written fighting, class-conscious poetry. With Landfors, for example, it is clear that the interest in artistic values was given primacy over socialism. Thus, in spite of the efforts of the "Alarm" group, Swedish-American poetry in general seems to be fairly indifferent to social problems in a larger sense.

Gustav Sundbärg says in *Det svenska folklynnnet* that "the love of nature is deeply rooted in our people . . . it is certain that this fact has been too little noticed." If this love of nature were really innate, and not a natural result of the fact that the people in Sweden are surrounded by beautiful natural scenery, it ought to well forth equally strongly in any environment where Swedes may choose to settle. But this is not the case. Swedish-American poetry shows a strong predominance of philosophical and argumentative poems, and contains a much smaller percentage of nature poetry than the poetry written in Sweden.

Among the few good nature descriptions Edward Axton's grandiose *Avsked till Klippbergen* probably takes the first place; Elmlblad's *Chicago i höstprakt* and Fabbe's *Kväll* from Romana, Santo Domingo, are also of the best. A special class of nature poems are those where the poet describes his recollections of Swedish nature. Here Gustav Olovson Kallbo's vivid descriptions of Jämtland are unusual poetic feats, which have received too little attention. This description of November shows a most remarkable imaginative power and poetic sensibility:

Du linkar mellan fjällen
blåfrusen, tom och mager;
vi gäcka dig ur tjällen
med mat och sekt på lager.
Du kommer uti ömklig dräkt —
en vårkostym i trasor —
och smyger över härjad täkt
på tunna, tröga hasor.

The life and moods of the big city have not received much attention from the Swedish-American poets. This is hardly to be wondered at. Most of the emigrants found their homes in the Middle West, and America between 1860 and 1900 was still a predominantly agricultural country. Poets in all countries have found it difficult to give poetic form to big city life. Thorild Fre-

denholm and Gösta Larsson seem to be almost the only ones who have succeeded in solving the problem. We read in *Fredenholm's New York*—

Du är hårdhänt som en grovsmed och veklig som en kvinna,
det är hedendom och helig eld i dina pulsars gång.

And Gösta Larsson describes the coming of morning—

Fastän morgonväkten ännu dröjer,
jag redan nås av stadens dova brus.
New Yorks stad sin hårda stämma höjer
över tusen gråa hus.

There can be no doubt that the Christian faith has been of the greatest importance to many of the poets. To some, it was the supreme value of their life. To others, who were equally serious Christians, the humbug and hypocrisy of many so-called Christians were a source of sorrow and pain, which found expression in poems bitterly critical of the abuses of the Christian religion. The poet who most beautifully and magnificently voiced his faith in Christianity was Axel August Swärd. The first words of his *Lovsång* certainly express what a large number of emigrants felt with regard to their religion—

Du världars lov och himlars ära,
Guds ord och mänska på en gång,
var med din andes kraft mig nära
och stäm min själ till helig sång!

The same faith is stated in less magnificent but equally sincere words by Helga Stromberg in *Gud*—

Gud är den låga som förbränner
allt orätt som jag sått,
Gud är den glädje som jag känner
när frid jag återfått.

But the belief in the great importance of the Christian religion also results in pain and suffering at the hypocrisy of Christians. A good example of this is Jakob Bonggren's *När hycklarkåpan faller*—

Se där, så tillgjort helgonren
en from apostel vandrar.
Så sträng och hård, varenda en
han dömer och han klandrar.
Dock — han är sämre, där han går,
än folk bland fångselgaller
med randig dräkt och stubbigt hår,
när hycklarkåpan faller.

Quite common among the Swedish-American poets was the view that one can not be a soldier and a Christian at the same

time. Gustaf Sjöström's poem *Kristna krigare* is an example of such Christian pacifism—

En kristen ej någonsin dödar och slår,
han vandrar helt enkelt i Mästarens spår.

Many of the poets resolved the tension between their high expectations of America and their subsequent disappointment in philosophical and quasi-philosophical poetry of a rather non-descript kind. It has already been pointed out that this kind of verse constitutes a disproportionately large amount of the poetry written by Swedish-Americans. Others avoided the dangers of over-philosophizing and took refuge in humor. Samuel Öhman's rollicking *Förr och nu* is one of the best humorous poems.

Förr var det en tid, när ingenting hände,
men nu händer allt, som aldrig förr hänt.

And Ninian Waerner's elegant *Epigram* may be adduced as evidence that all the humor was not in the robust rural style—

Två riddare syntes i snö och yr
i sjumila skogen vandra;
den ena frös efter Reaumur,
efter Celsius frös den andra.

A very special kind of humor is made up of purely linguistic jokes, the innumerable word-plays and misunderstandings caused by ignorance of English or mixing English words into Swedish. Herman Stockenström's *Det nya modersmålet* gives us a whole list of these rather simple jokes—meeting spelled as *mitingen*, railroad as *rålråd*, shaved as *shävad* etc. We may be grateful that most Swedish-American poets have avoided this kind of entertainment, which soon tires the reader.

In conclusion a word should be said about the poets' view of themselves and their art. In the 19th century classical opinions of poetry were held; Carl A. Ohlson's beautiful poem *Tankar om poesien* is a fine expression of these—

Ej alla kunna kallas för poeter,
som hava lyckats skriva rim och meter;
ty vet, i rimmen bor ej poesi,
om ej den dansas utav gudaflamman,
som bor i diktarns barm och gjuter samman
det hela i en härlig harmoni . . .

Such classical ideals of form and content have on the whole dominated Swedish-American poetry. The strong influences of Tegnér and Runeberg were active in the same direction; perhaps we may add a third name, that of Viktor Rydberg, who was a potent literary force in Sweden when the emigration to America was at its height. But other ideals may be found, though they

are rare. The opposite of classicism is seemingly stated by Ivar Henning Carlson in *Proletärskalden*—

Nej, arbetarskalden har ej illusioner
om idel idyller och lycka för alla;
han strängar sin lyra till helt andra toner
för dem som i nöd och i elände falla;
för missnöjda skaror av plundrade trälar,
som resa sig, resa sig upp utur gruset,
där länge de trampats av järnskodda hälar . . .

The Swedish-American poets lived in a period of tremendous historical change. They saw two empires totter and fall; they took part in the building of another. They saw the greatest migration of people that has ever happened; they saw Western civilization change from an agricultural to an industrial economy; they were part and parcel of a Copernican revolution in thought, caused by the adoption on an ever larger scale of natural science methods. But even in the midst of such colossal events, the human heart remains the same; and the poet's heart has ever been close to the human heart. Wilhelm Åkerberg's *Självbiografi* shows us that heart in its greatness and touching simplicity—

En slarv, som städs tog livet glatt
och stormade i ungdomsåren;
som ständigt skämtade för att
inom sig gömma hjärtesåren.

Instruction in Swedish

NOTE—The following data are taken from current catalogs of the institutions concerned, or have been provided directly by administrative officials.

I. UNIVERSITIES

University of California

Berkeley, California

Arthur G. Brodeur, Ph.D., Professor of English and Germanic Philology.
Assar Götrik Janzén, Ph.D., Visiting Professor of Scandinavian Languages and Literature.

Elementary Swedish	6 qtr. credits
Advanced Swedish	6 qtr. credits
History of Scandinavian Literature	6 qtr. credits
History of Scandinavian Drama	3 qtr. credits
Old Norse	3 qtr. credits

University of California

Los Angeles, California

Erik Wahlgren, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Scandinavian and German (on leave 1946-1948).

Bengt Olaus Holmberg, Ph.D. (on temporary appointment).

Elementary Swedish	4 qtr. credits
Intermediate Swedish	4 qtr. credits
Scandinavian Literature in English Translation	4 qtr. credits
Old Icelandic	3 qtr. credits
Old Norse-Icelandic Prose and Poetry	2 qtr. credits

University of Chicago

Chicago, Illinois

Gösta Franzen, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Scandinavian.

Nils W. Olsson, A.M., Instructor in Scandinavian (on leave 1947-48).

Elementary Swedish	3 qtr. credits
Intermediate Swedish	3 qtr. credits
Advanced Swedish	3 qtr. credits
Modern Swedish Masterpieces (in English)	3 qtr. credits
Survey of Scandinavian Literature (in English)	3 qtr. credits
Scandinavian Life and Culture (in English)	3 qtr. credits
Swedish Conversation and Readings	3 qtr. credits
Scandinavian Drama (in English)	3 qtr. credits
Modern Scandinavian Masterpieces (in English)	3 qtr. credits
Old Icelandic	3 qtr. credits
The Saga: Literature and Culture	3 qtr. credits

NOTE: Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced Swedish, Modern Swedish Masterpieces and Swedish Conversation and Readings are also offered in the University College in down-town Chicago.

Columbia University

New York City

Per G. Stensland, A.M., Lecturer in Swedish and Educational Administration	
Elementary Swedish	6 qtr. credits
Advanced Swedish	6 qtr. credits
Readings in Modern Swedish Literature	6 qtr. credits

Harvard University

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Sven Liljeblad, Ph.D., Lecturer in Swedish (Fall Semester, 1947)	
Sven Linner, Fil. Mag., Lecturer in Swedish (Spring Semester, 1948)	
Phillip Mitchell, Ph.D., Instructor in German	
Introduction to the Study of the Swedish Language and Literature	3 sem. credits
Modern Swedish Literature	3 sem. credits
Introduction to Scandinavia	3 sem. credits
Special Reading Programs and Research Problems for Advanced Students	

Indiana University

Bloomington, Indiana

Harry V. Velten, Ph.D., Professor of German	
Old Icelandic	6 sem. credits
Modern Swedish (offered on demand)	4 sem. credits

University of Kansas

Lawrence, Kansas

Modern Swedish I	3 sem. credits
Modern Swedish II	3 sem. credits
Old Norse	2 to 4 sem. credits

NOTE: Courses in Swedish alternate with Norwegian and are not offered in 1947-8.

University of Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Alrik Gustafson, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Scandinavian	
Clarence A. Clausen, Ph.D., Visiting Professorial Lecturer	
Lilly Lorenzen, Instructor in Swedish	
Beginning Swedish	10 qtr. credits
Intermediate Swedish	5 qtr. credits
Advanced Swedish	9 qtr. credits
Scandinavian Life Today and Yesterday	6 qtr. credits
Scandinavian Literature in the 19th Century (not offered in 1947-48)	2 qtr. credits
Contemporary Scandinavian Literature (not offered in 1947-48)	2 qtr. credits
Swedish Conversation	3 qtr. credits
The Modern Scandinavian Home as an Expression of Northern Art	3 qtr. credits
The Scandinavian Novel I. The late Nineteenth Century	3 qtr. credits
The Scandinavian Novel II. Contemporary Trends	3 qtr. credits
The Modern Scandinavian Drama	3 qtr. credits
Strindberg and the Drama in Revolt and Transition	3 qtr. credits

The Contemporary Scandinavian Theater	3 qtr. credits
The Modern Scandinavian Drama	3 qtr. credits
History of the Scandinavian Languages (not offered in 1947-48)	3 qtr. credits
Readings in the Scandinavian Literature	3 qtr. credits
Introduction to Old Norse Language and Literature (not offered 1947-48)	4 qtr. credits
Eddic Poetry	3 qtr. credits

University of Nebraska

Lincoln, Nebraska

Joseph E. A. Alexis, Ph.D., Professor of Modern Languages	
Axel Louis Elmquist, M.A., Assistant Professor of Germanic Languages	
Beginning Swedish	6 or 10 sem. credits
Swedish Literature	6 sem. credits
Old Icelandic	2 sem. credits

University of Oregon

Eugene, Oregon

Astrid Mörk Williams, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Germanic Languages and Literatures	
Elementary Swedish	6 sem. credits
Second-Year Swedish	6 sem. credits
Scandinavian Literature, Life, and Culture	3 or 4 sem. credits

University of Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Otto Springer, Ph.D., Professor of Germanic Languages	
Allan Lake Rice, Ph.D., Lecturer in Swedish	
Elementary Swedish	8 sem. credits
Intermediate Swedish	6 sem. credits
History of Scandinavian Languages	2 sem. credits
Great Epochs in Scandinavian Literature	2 sem. credits
Scandinavian Romanticism	2 sem. credits
Scandinavian Novelists	2 sem. credits
Scandinavian Lyrics	2 sem. credits
Elementary and Intermediate Old Icelandic	4 sem. credits
Advanced Old Icelandic	2 sem. credits
Runic Inscriptions	1 sem. credit

University of Washington

Seattle, Washington

Edwin John Vickner, Ph.D., Professor of Scandinavian Languages	
Sverre Arestad, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Scandinavian Languages and Literature	
Elementary Swedish	9 qtr. credits
Swedish Reading Course for Beginners	6 qtr. credits
Swedish Literature	6 qtr. credits
Recent Swedish Writers	6 or 9 qtr. credits
Early Scandinavian Literature in English Translation	1 qtr. credit
Outline of Modern Scandinavian Culture	1 qtr. credit
Modern Scandinavian Authors in English Translation	3 qtr. credits

Recent Scandinavian Literature in English Translation	6 qtr. credits
Scandinavian Literature in the Nineteenth Century	4 or 6 qtr. credits

Yale University

New Haven, Connecticut

Adolph B. Benson, Ph.D.	
Elementary Swedish (not offered in 1947-48)	2 sem. credits
Old Norse	2 sem. credits

II. COLLEGES

Augustana College

Rock Island, Illinois

Arthur Wald, Ph.D., Professor of Swedish Language and Literature
Lars Forssell, Assistant in Swedish

First Year Swedish	8 sem. credits
Second Year Swedish	6 sem. credits
Vacation Reading Courses in Swedish	1 to 3 sem. credits
The Scandinavian Novel (not offered 1947-48)	3 sem. credits
The Scandinavian Drama (not offered 1947-48)	3 sem. credits
Swedish Literature	3 sem. credits
The Dramas of Strindberg	2 or 3 sem. credits
Modern Swedish Verse	3 sem. credits
Written and Spoken Swedish (not offered in 1947-48)	3 sem. credits
Sweden: The Evolution of a Social Democracy	3 sem. credits

Bethany College

Lindsborg, Kansas

Alma Luise Olson, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of English and Swedish	
Beginning Swedish	8 sem. credits
Second Year Swedish	6 sem. credits
Modern Scandinavian Literature (in English)	

Gustavus Adolphus College

St. Peter, Minnesota

Conrad Peterson, Ph.D., Professor of Swedish	
Elementary Swedish	6 sem. credits
Intermediate Swedish	6 sem. credits
Survey of Swedish Literature	3 sem. credits
Studies of Swedish Authors	3 sem. credits
History of Northern Europe to 1900	3 sem. credits
Contemporary Scandinavian History	3 sem. credits

Pacific Lutheran College

Parkland, Washington

Rev. Ernest Arthur Larson, A.B.	
Elementary Swedish	8 sem. credits
Intermediate Swedish	6 sem. credits

Upsala College

East Orange, New Jersey

Frans A. Ericsson, Ph.D., Professor of Swedish

Mrs. Inger Gnospelius, Fil. Mag., Visiting Lecturer in Swedish (Fall semester, 1947)

Nathanael Swanholm, Fil. Mag., Visiting Lecturer in Swedish (Spring semester, 1948)

Elementary Swedish	8 sem. credits
Intermediate Swedish	6 sem. credits
The Swedish Language in Prose and Poetry	6 sem. credits
Survey of Swedish Literature	6 sem. credits
Masterpieces of Swedish Literature	6 sem. credits
Swedish History and Culture	6 sem. credits
Scandinavian History	2 sem. credits
Scandinavian Literature in Translation	4 sem. credits
The Saga Literature	6 sem. credits

Bethel College

St. Paul, Minnesota

Mrs. Ingeborg Sjorðal, B.A., Instructor in Swedish

Elementary Swedish	12 qtr. credits
Intermediate Swedish	9 qtr. credits

North Park College

Chicago, Illinois

Martin Söderbäck, A.M.

Elementary Swedish	8 sem. credits
Advanced Swedish	8 sem. credits

III. HIGH SCHOOLS

Duluth, Minnesota

Denfield, 2 years

Jamestown, New York, 1 year

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Roosevelt, 2 years

South, 2 years

Moline, Illinois, 2 years

Rockford, Illinois, 2 years

Worcester, Massachusetts

High School of Commerce, 2 years

Minnehaha Academy

Minneapolis, Minnesota, 2 years

Waldemar Johnson, A.M.
Beatrice E. Eckberg, A.M.

George H. Frogen, A.M.
Mrs. Ruth Peterson, A.B.
Margaret Swanson, A. B.
Betty Carlson, A.B.

Paul A. Olin, A.B.

Gertrude Sandberg A.M.

IV. SUMMER SCHOOLS OF SWEDISH

The Summer School of Swedish, Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois, Arthur Wald, Director.

The Summer School for Swedish Studies, North Park College, Chicago, E. Gustav Johnson, Director.

In the summer of 1945 the Institute of Swedish Culture took the initiative in setting up an experimental summer course in Swed-

ish with the co-operation of Augustana College and North Park College. The first joint session was held in Chicago. The experiment proved successful and during following summers the two colleges have continued the courses independently, each on its own campus, with the same basic emphasis and procedure.

Instruction is offered on beginning, intermediate, and advanced levels. The staffs are made up of American and native Swedish teachers, in the ratio of about one instructor to eight or ten students. Emphasis is placed chiefly on the spoken language. An important feature is a series of lectures on various aspects of Sweden. The courses are eight weeks in length, paralleling those in the regular summer sessions of each college.

V. EXTENSION COURSES

In a number of localities instruction in Swedish is available in evening courses. Such courses are being offered in Des Moines, Chicago, Moline, Jamestown, San Francisco, Escanaba, and other cities about which information is not available. The University of Chicago regularly provides instruction in Swedish in its University College in downtown Chicago. The University of Omaha offers a course in Beginning Swedish for credit in its School of Adult Education. Correspondence courses in Beginning, Intermediate and Advanced Swedish and in Swedish Literature are provided by the Correspondence Study Department of the University of Minnesota.

SPECIAL COURSES FOR AMERICAN STUDENTS IN SWEDEN

The University of Stockholm has arranged for a special course for American students majoring in Social Science, Political Science and Economics beginning in September 1948 and closing in June 1949. The course is designed especially for American veterans, but is also open to other qualified students. Applicants must have completed at least two years in an accredited college or university with a good academic record.

While the lectures are given in English, intensive instruction in the Swedish language is included in the course. Sixteen credits, transferable to American colleges, may be earned in each of the two semesters. Tuition, including books, is \$500 for the year.

G. I's Study in Stockholm

BY ERIK WAHLGREN

With the opening of the spring semester in February 1947 the University of Stockholm inaugurated a special one-year course of studies intended primarily for Americans studying under the "G. I. Bill of Rights." The purpose of the course was to make the American students familiar with the language, culture, and technology of Sweden, while allowing them to acquire regular college credit acceptable at American institutions of learning. In the event that the course proved successful, it was planned to start a new one-year course in the fall of 1947 and to repeat it thereafter annually.

Approximately 60 young American men and women, including a few non-veterans, enrolled in the initial course and were present when, in the presence of the American Minister to Sweden, Mr. Dreyfus, the course was officially opened at the University with addresses by the University's Rector, Professor Nils Herlitz, the chairman of the "Committee on the University Course for American Students," Consul-General Olof H. Lamm, and the head of the Press and Cultural Relations Division of the American Legation at Stockholm, Dr. James Robbins. The opening was followed by a banquet at the Stockholm Student Union.

For the course proper a number of Swedish professors and other specialists had been gathered together. One American, Dr. Erik Wahlgren, joined the staff as special lecturer on mediaeval Scandinavian literature. The concentrated instruction in the Swedish language was supervised by Docent Sven B. F. Jansson. The social sciences were supervised by Docent Gunnar Heckscher, director of the Social Science Institute in Stockholm. Lectures in scientific and technical developments were organized by Professor Fredrik Dahlgren and instruction in the humanities was planned by Professor Dag Strömbäck of Uppsala. Such distinguished authorities as Professor Arthur Montgomery, Professor Gerda Boëthius, and Docent Åke Campbell conducted the instruction in economics, art history, and folklore, respectively, and there was wanting neither variety in presentation nor wealth of content in the materials offered. During the first semester the course was rigidly prescribed, and the work was conducted in English, with the intention of turning the students free during the autumn term to pursue their several specialties, in the language of the

country, either at the University itself or at equivalent institutions in Stockholm or elsewhere.

Some students found difficulty in profiting from the rather formal lecture methods employed in Swedish universities. For various reasons, a number of them withdrew after the first semester. The thirty odd who continued into the fall semester were well adjusted to their Swedish academic environment and continued studies either at the University of Stockholm, at the Commercial University, or at the Universities of Lund or Uppsala, etc., but under the continued supervision of the first-named institution. Meanwhile, the second "University Course for Americans" was officially opened on September 22nd. The new group comprised about 40 students, eight of whom were accompanied by their wives. Few of the more recent arrivals had any previous knowledge of the Swedish language, but in other respects they gave the impression of having been more carefully chosen than their predecessors, with regard to academic background and genuineness of interest, and the percentage of mortalities is expected to be lower in consequence. They represented less of an age-spread than the first contingent; their median age was a trifle higher: 25.5 years, as compared with 24.3. On the basis of experience, the administrators of the course rearranged many details in the instruction, and, among other things, established a uniform curriculum for all members of the group during the entire year, rather than for the first semester only. Greater concentration on the social sciences necessitated a sharp reduction in the time allotted to literature, history, and art. On the other hand, instruction in the Swedish language was intensified. A second American, Martin Söderbäck, M.A., of North Park College, was added to the staff to aid in the language program.

The 70 Americans who have thus far chosen this means of enlarging their cultural horizons come from homes and academic institutions in every part of the Union. Their interests ranged from economics to literature, from theology to polytechnics, with economics, sociology and allied subjects clearly dominating the field. A number plan to continue in Sweden after completion of the year's course. Many of them spent the past summer in distant parts of Sweden, not merely sightseeing but, in numerous cases, holding down practical jobs. During term, in the Swedish capital, one recognizes them, on foot or bicycle, by their clothes, their easy behavior, their quaint, but unafraid brand of Swedish. Spread out among Swedish homes in Stockholm and its suburbs, they are absorbing something of the Swedish respect for form and dignity in the conduct of one's life and affairs. And they are also, one likes to believe, imparting to their Swedish hosts, fellow students, and professors something more than an idle interest in American youth of today.

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The American-Swedish Historical Museum Yearbook. 119 pp. The American-Swedish Historical Museum. Philadelphia. 1945. \$1.00.

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ABBREVIATIONS:

Amer.=amerikansk (a) (American)
Auktor.=auktoriserad (e) (authorized)
Bearb.=bearbetad (revised)
Bemynd.=bemyndigad (authorized)
Eng.=engelska (n) (English)
F.=född (born)
Foret.=företal (preface)
Förf.=författare (n) (author)
Förkort.=förkortad (e) (abbreviated)

Illustr.=illustrerad, illustrationer, illustratör
Inledn.=inledning (introduction)
M. fl.=med flera (et al.)
Omarb.=omarbetsad (e) (revised)
Rev.=reviderad (revised)
Uppl.=upplaga (n) (edition)
Övers.=översatt (a), översättare, översättning (en) (translated, translator, translation)

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- [— & —,] [Puzzle for pilgrims.] Peter Duluth möter en rival. Av Patrick Quentin. Till svenska av E. W. Olsson. 1947.
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Necrology

1945

Gottfrid Bergstrom, dentist. Born in Färslöv, Skåne, Aug. 31, 1871. Died in Oakland, Cal., Feb. 1, 1945. Active in Swedish organizations.

Charles Bostrom, architect and contractor. Born in Boda, Värmland, 1873. Died in Chicago, March 6, 1945. Building commissioner of Chicago under Mayor Thompson.

A. N. Österholm, clergyman and poet. Born Dec. 18, 1871 in Östra Ämtervik, Värmland. Died in Omaha, Neb., March 14, 1945.

John F. Carlson, artist. Born in Småland, May 4, 1875. Died in New York, March 20, 1945. Teacher of landscape painting in the art colony at Woodstock, N. Y. Member of the National Academy of Design.

Nils P. Severin, contractor and builder. Born in Västerstad, Skåne in 1862. Died March 26, 1945, in Chicago. Constructed large federal projects. Active in Baptist circles.

Vincent Bendix, inventor. Born in Moline, Ill., in 1882. Died March 27, 1945 in New York City. Inventor of the "Bendix drive." President of the Bendix Aviation Corporation.

Carl A. Fryxell, college professor. Born in Moline, Ill., October 29, 1897. Died August 3, 1945, in Hollywood Beach, Florida. Professor of Accounting at Augustana College.

Carl M. Linner, sculptor. Born in Småland, May 15, 1871. Died in Chicago, August 16, 1945. Known for his portrait busts of prominent Americans and sculptural pieces for churches and office buildings.

Carl Festin, business man and organizational leader. Born in Hackås, Jämtland, June 14, 1870. Died in Chicago, September 14, 1945. Prominent in the activities of the Vasa Order and other organizations.

John A. Swanson, attorney. Born 1874 in Chicago. Died Sept. 24, 1945. Former State Senator, Circuit Judge, and State's Attorney for Cook County.

1946

Olof Swedin, "den svenska indianprästen." Born in Västergötland, Sweden, 1859. Died in Alabama, February, 1946. Adopted at age of ten by Indian chief, became ardent champion of Indians both as minister and editor.

Olof Ohlson, inventor. Born in Hedesunda, Gästrikland, Nov. 17, 1864. Died in Newtonville, Mass., Feb., 1946. Associated with Waltham Watch Co. as chief technician.

David Nyvall, Mission Covenant Church leader and college president. Born in Karlskoga, Värmland, Jan. 19, 1863. Died in St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 6, 1946. After medical studies in Sweden, immigrated to America in 1886. Editor of *Veckobladet*. President of North Park College, 1891-1905 and 1912-1923. Professor of Scandinavian at the University of Washington, 1910-1912.

Henry Ericsson, building contractor. Born in Torp, Moheda parish, Småland, Aug. 3, 1861. Died in Miami, Florida, Feb. 19, 1946. After technical studies in Stockholm, came to America at the age of 20. Constructor of many of Chicago's large office buildings. Chicago Building Commissioner, 1911-1915. Author: *Sixty Years a Builder*.

Olof Björkman, sculptor, poet, dramatist. Born in Stockholm, 1887. Died in New York City, February 24, 1946. Studied drawing and sculpture in New York and Paris. Among his sculptures are *The Titan* (Beethoven), *The Raven*, *Song of Eternity*.

Anders Frick, physician. Born in Malmö, Sweden, January 12, 1868. Died in Chicago, March 9, 1946. Head physician at Augustana Hospital 1925-1939.

O. J. Johnson, college president. Born in Mariadahl, Kansas, October 8, 1870. Died March 9, 1946 in St. Peter, Minn. Ordained as pastor in the Augustana Synod in 1899. President of Luther College, Wahoo, Nebr., 1901-1913 and of Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn., 1913-1942.

Augusta Hägerman, Swedish-American writer. Born in Sweden, 1870. Died in Kirkland, Washington, May 1946. Author of *Mormors Stuga*, *I gökens och lärkans land*, and *Här och Där*.

John E. Klingberg, Swedish Baptist clergyman. Born in Saxhyttan, Västergötland, November 3, 1867. Died in Hartford, Connecticut, June 6, 1946. Founder and superintendent of the Klingberg Children's Homes in Chicago and New Britain, Connecticut.

J. P. Magnusson, college professor. Born December 12, 1872 in Langaryd, Småland. Died November 1, 1946 in Rock Island, Illinois. Professor of Chemistry, Augustana College from 1906 to the time of his death.

L. G. Abrahamson, clergyman and editor. Born in Medåker, Västmanland, March 2, 1856. Died November 3, 1946, in Rock Island, Illinois. Served as pastor in Altona and Chicago, Illinois, and as editor of *Augutsana*, 1908-1940.

Emmy Evald, church leader. Born in Geneva, Illinois, September 18, 1857. Died in New York City, December 10, 1946. Founder and long-time president of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Augustana Synod. Active in establishing Homes for Women in New York and Chicago, and other institutions.

C. G. Wallenius, Swedish Methodist leader. Born in Håtuna, Uppland, December 28, 1865. Died in Evanston, Illinois, January 12, 1947. Coming to America in 1888, he became a teacher at the Swedish Methodist Seminary in Evanston and later editor of *Sändebudet*. Active in Swedish cultural affairs and one-time president of the Swedish Cultural Society.

John A. Benander, Lutheran clergyman. Born in Högsäter, Dalsland, Feb. 4, 1872. Died in Rockford, Ill., Feb. 6, 1947. Ordained in 1903. From 1908 until his retirement was pastor of the Salem Lutheran Church, Rockford.

Jacob Westlund, university professor. Born in Örebro, Sweden, May 18, 1867. Died in Evanston, Illinois, March 27, 1947. Following studies in Mathematics and Physics at Uppsala and Stockholm, came to America in 1887. Taught at Augustana College, Bethany College, and Yale University and from 1900 to 1917 was Professor of Mathematics at Purdue University.

Carl Oscar Borg, painter. Born in Grimstad, Dalsland, March 3, 1879. Died May 8, 1947. Known especially for his paintings of scenes from the American Southwest. Member of the National Academy of Art, and recipient of the Linné medal of the Swedish Academy of Science.

Edwin A. Olson, attorney. Born in Cambridge, Illinois, 1868. Died in Chicago, June 27, 1947. President of the Board, Mutual Trust Life Insurance Co. Formerly U. S. District attorney.

Gustaf E. Johnson. Born in Kalltorp socken, Kalmar, June 6, 1895. Died in Chicago, July 5, 1947. Grand Master of the Independent Order of Svithiod.

Manley L. Fosseen, attorney and probate judge. Born in Leland, Illinois, 1870. Died in Minneapolis, August 10, 1947. Member of Minnesota legislature, judge of municipal and probate courts. Active in Scandinavian circles.

Charles Leonard Hultgren, educator. Born in Ornås, Dalarne, July 4, 1874. Died in Riverside, Ill., August 17, 1947. Graduate of Ohio Wesleyan and Columbia. Dean of Tougaloo College, Mississippi. Instructor in Carter Harrison and Crane High Schools, Chicago.

Fred Lundin, Illinois Republican leader. Born in Tollstad, Östergötland, May 18, 1868. Died in Beverly Hills, California, August 29, 1947. Manufacturer, state senator, member of Congress.

John A. Okerblom, International Harvester Co. official. Born in Julita, Södermanland, 1870. Died in Hollywood, California, September 1, 1947. Represented firm in Australia and New Zealand.



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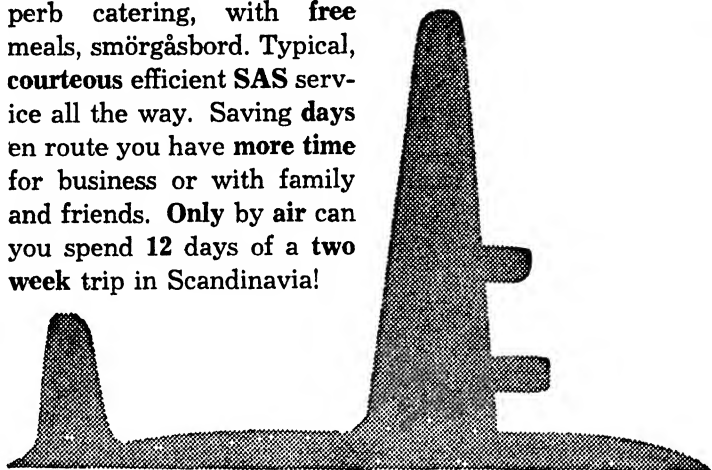
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